

Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

jordan

Dutch MPs come down on peace's side

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "The need for a stronger European involvement in the peace process of the Palestine problem" was a major point emphasised by a group of Dutch parliamentarians here last Saturday.

Jules Maaten, head of a five-member delegation representing the Dutch Young Liberals Party, spoke to a press conference at the Amra Hotel at the end of a regional tour by the group. In a prepared statement, he said that the involvement of the Palestinians through their representative the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was the only way to reach a just settlement of the Middle East's intractable problem.

The delegation supported the "moderate, realistic and diplomatic position" of PLO Chairman Arafat, and also said that it "appreciates the moderate stand that the Jordanian government has taken over the last period...we hope...that a clear Syrian input in a peaceful solution of the problems here can be expected soon."

In addition to Jordan, the delegation went to Syria, where it was hosted by the Revolutionary Youth of the Baath Party; to Beirut, to the Dutch battalion of Unifil in Lebanon and the occupied West Bank.

'Hopeful'

Departing from his written statement, Maaten said he was confident from his contacts in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the West Bank that generally speaking, the Arab peoples and regimes are hopeful for a just settlement of the Palestine issue based on the Fez Arab summit plan and the Middle East initiative of President Ronald Reagan.

The delegation, in light of what it has seen during its visit, strongly called upon all those interested in peace, especially the most concerned parties on the regional and international level, to exert their utmost effort towards achieving a just solution.

In answer to a question from The Star, Mr. Maaten said that his party believes the PLO under Chairman Arafat is "reasonably moderate and constructive in terms of a peaceful settlement," and is "the genuine and sole representative of the Palestinian people."

The PLO should take part in any negotiations over the settlement, independently or in co-ordination with Jordan. All peace-loving people, he said, were "shocked" at the suspension of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint consultations, he said. It was "very discouraging". On the other hand, some sectors of the Israeli public, and some organizations' leaders, had an encouraging and positive attitude.

In answer to another question from The Star concerning the limits of Israeli expansionism, Mr. Maaten said, "Israel is supposed, rather bound, to clarify such borders in order to really prove their good intentions." In his written

statement, he asserted that "the only secure borders are recognized borders, and... these cannot be established through violent means."

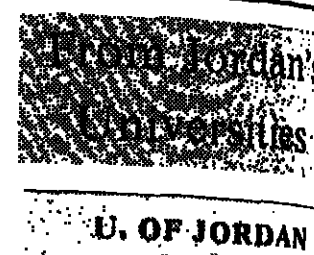
But the delegation also said that "on the basis of our trip we feel we should reinforce our dialogue with Israeli groups and persons." The team had already met some Israeli groups, but no official government representatives, during its visit to the occupied territories. Notable among the contacts it made there were wounded Nablus Mayor Bassam Al-Shak'a and representatives of the student body of Birzeit University.

'Impressed'

The delegation said it was "impressed" by the role of United Nations organizations in the region, particularly the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil), in which Dutch soldiers are serving. In concluding the statement, Mr. Maaten said he and his colleagues felt the Netherlands should strengthen its economic and cultural relations with all Middle Eastern countries.

He said they would report their findings and judgements to the Dutch parliament on their return home, and would press the justice of the Palestinian cause.

Other members of Mr. Maaten's delegation included Rob Vermeer, Luc Pruyn, Herman Vermeer and Hans Veltkamp.



U. OF JORDAN

• STUDENTS OF typing, secretarial work and accounting graduated on June at the technical consultations services centre of the University of Jordan. The centre's Director, Amr Al-Abed, said further courses will be held soon to serve the public. The centre has completed 15 courses since it was established, and graduated 50 people.

• A BOOK entitled "Environmental Pollution", by Dr. Jaber Al-Rawaf, University, was published recently.

• DR. ABDUL-SALAM Al-Majali, the university's President, this week received a delegation from Yugoslav universities and discussed with them co-operation between the University of Jordan and Yugoslav universities. The delegation included the dean of the college of medicine in Sarajevo, and the vice president of Novi Sad university.

• JORDANIAN NEUROLOGISTS held the first conference at the university on 3 June. The conference held two sessions, during which lectures from the Ministry of Health and from the King Hussein Medical Centre spoke about daily problems facing doctors.

• THE COUNCIL of deans, meeting under Dr. Majali, has decided to appoint, promote and confirm several teachers.

YARMOUK U.

• THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL exhibition, "Most Ancient Jordan: The Past Half-Million Years" opened at Yarmouk University on Saturday, 4 June and will continue until Sunday, 12 June. The exhibition is the result of the combined efforts of Yarmouk University, the American Centre of Oriental Research and the Department of Antiquities.

• DR MOHAMMAD A. Kobeissi of the Physics Department has been promoted to associate professor. Dr Kobeissi, whose field of research is optical phenomena, will be going to the United States at the end of June to do research on Ferro-Magnetic Materials at Clark University.

• DR. EMEL DOGRAMACI, Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Hacettepe University in Beytepe - Ankara, Turkey, visited Yarmouk on Monday, 6 June to discuss arrangements for the Third International Conference on Arab-Turkish relations, which will be held at Yarmouk next year.

• THE ROYAL Committee for Yarmouk University has agreed to delegate Miss Muntaha Gharaybeh to Iowa University for a masters degree in nursing, starting on 6 June 1983. Mr. Labib Al-Shareef will also be delegated to Michigan University for a PhD in epidemiology as of 10 August 1983.

• UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT Yousuf Badran has decided to form a committee to prepare a working paper connected with the seminar on computers and information in Arab universities, organised by the Federation of Arab Universities, to be held at the university. The committee is headed by Dr. Mohammad Al-Fayoumi and includes Dr. Jaradat, Dr. Abdul-Hamid and Dr. Hassounah.

jordan

London exhibition shows example of two-way exchange

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — A remarkable exhibition celebrating the influence of Islamic culture on the west was opened in London last week by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Called "The Islamic Perspective," the exhibition centres upon the unknown fact that Britain, at the height of her imperial greatness in the nineteenth century, officially adopted the principles of Islamic art for the teaching of architecture and design.

Queen Noor, who is a graduate in architecture and urban planning, summed up the importance of the exhibition when she spoke of the establishment of a "two-way flow of thought" — from east to west as well as from west to east. When western minds come to understand the splendid Islamic past, they may grow to understand better the Islamic present, and sort out for themselves some of the confusion of the daily headlines," she said.

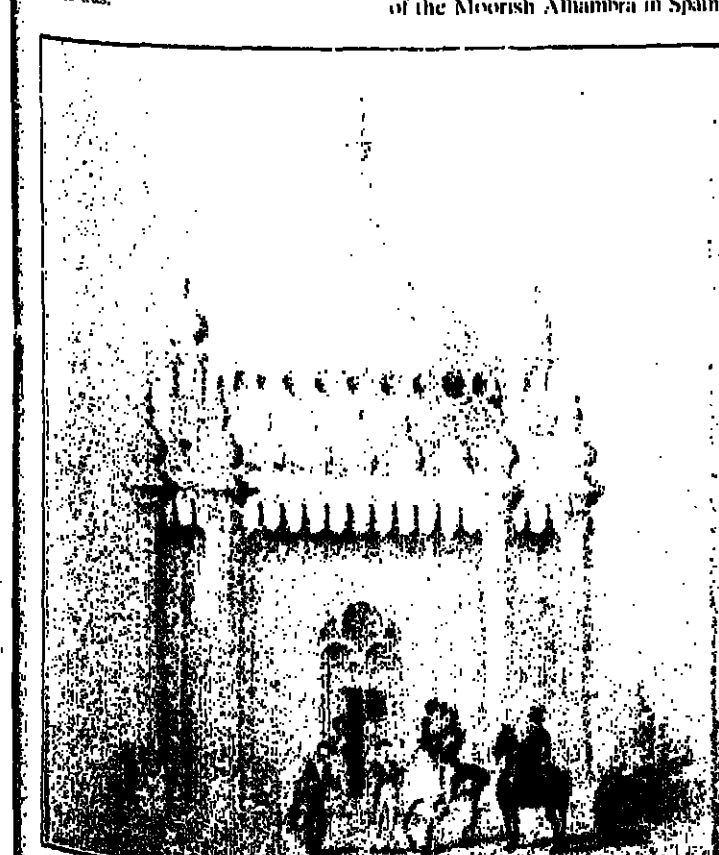
"The Islamic Perspective" was organised by the World of Islam Festival Trust.

It has recently continued its work of increasing awareness of Islamic culture and caring for the conservation of Islamic buildings by holding exhibitions of the Islamic masterpieces from the Chester Beatty library in Dublin, and by publications such as the recent detailed list of "Arabic Inscriptions in Jerusalem".

Pure colour

The exhibition, which was designed by Dr. Michael Darby, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, concentrated particularly on the work of British artists and architects who were "profoundly influenced by the discovery in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the range and majesty of Islamic achievement in architecture and design".

Looking at the exhibits themselves, it is clear just how profound this influence was.



Early design for the Royal Pavilion at Brighton

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Banque National de Paris (BNP), representative office in Amman, announces that the office's new telephone numbers are as follows:
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Throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the influence of Islamic design showed itself in a wide range of public and private buildings — from large ones such as Westminster Cathedral in London, to smaller ones such as those in and around Central Park in New York.

And not only in building was the Islamic influence apparent, but also in book illustration, in the decorative designs of tiles, mosaics and other building materials and in many public exhibitions and spectacles which combined the Islamic principles of pure colour and light.

Innovators

This Islamic influence came to its fruition in the work of Owen Jones (1809 — 1874), the son of a Welsh furrier but destined to become one of the most devoted apostles of the Islamic philosophy which underlay the architecture and design of the orient.

Owen Jones did not introduce the British to the buildings of Islam. That had been going on for more than two centuries before in the reports and drawings of travellers, who were responsible for the fashion for Turkish baths, coffee houses and various oriental-looking constructions.

But all of these had been fashionable and quaint constructions which were only superficial imitations of their Islamic originals. Where Owen Jones and his contemporaries were innovators was in their careful study of the principles of design and of colour which had produced Islamic architecture.

They concentrated not on the curiosity value of the buildings they saw in Turkey, Spain and Egypt but on the detail of the design. They were especially fascinated by the range of pure colour — the "polychromy" — of Islamic buildings. This came as a splendid revelation to architects who had been brought up in the tradition of the pure white buildings produced by the eighteenth-century Neo-Classical period in England.

The turning point was Owen Jones' publication of his detailed illustrations of the Moorish Alhambra in Spain.



Design for Kensington drawing-room ceiling: 1843

It is often forgotten how important the search for a new style in building was for the Victorian English. They were after all at the height of their imperial greatness and had world-wide influence in political and economic affairs. They wished to celebrate this greatness by stamping a particular style on their buildings at home and abroad.

To revive old styles like the Gothic or the Renaissance was not considered satisfactory. And so, the arbiters of taste in imperial Britain turned with enthusiasm to Owen Jones' offer of a new style based on the combination of Islamic principles of design and the use of modern building technology.

The culmination of this movement came in 1851 when Owen Jones was commissioned to carry out the decoration of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition.

Jones chose to do so in the three primary colours — red, yellow and blue — which he had seen used with such majesty in Islamic buildings. The decision was at first a controversial one but, after it had been reported that Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, had "liked the colouring", the tone of the critics changed.

It is noteworthy that some of the reactions to the use by Owen Jones of the Islamic principles of colour were similar to reactions which might be evoked by visits to some of the great shrines of Islam themselves: a spectacle is afforded which fills the mind with wonder and produces an overwhelming effect upon the senses.

A few years later, the British government established the teaching of art and the setting up of museums in Britain along these very same principles which Owen Jones had derived from the architecture of Islam.



Opening of the exhibition, Queen Noor with His Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein, seated with to his right the mayor of Kensington and Chelsea and to his left the Saudi Ambassador to London; standing, left to right: Mr. Yemal Hikmat, Sir Harold Beoley and Mr. and Mrs. Nazim Nashashibi

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Seminar seeks to keep Jordan drinking safely

By Joyce Abu Jassar
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Both quality and quantity concerned participants in Jordan's National Conference on Drinking Water and Sanitation, held from 30 May - 1 June at the University of Yarmouk, said.

The conference, sponsored by the Ministry of Health, grouped all agencies concerned with drinking water in Jordan. The National Planning Council, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Natural Resources Authority, Water Supply Corporation, Amman Water and Sewerage Authority, Agriculture Ministry, World Health Organization, Jordan Valley Authority, Royal Scientific Society, University of Jordan and Unicef were all represented.

WHO representative Jeremy Lumbers commented, "These meetings are important, not just for technological exchanges but so that people working in the field can talk to each other and know what others are doing, whereas in their daily work they might not come in contact with each other."

"The technical information is fairly easy to obtain; but often people in different ministerial departments have been working for years in water in their daily lives and are not aware of others' efforts," he remarked. "The political consensus is often the most important factor in carrying out improvements. Projects in different ministries need to be co-ordinated."

Quality first

Of primary concern is the quality of drinking water, because of its immediate effect on the population. A statement from WHO's East Med-

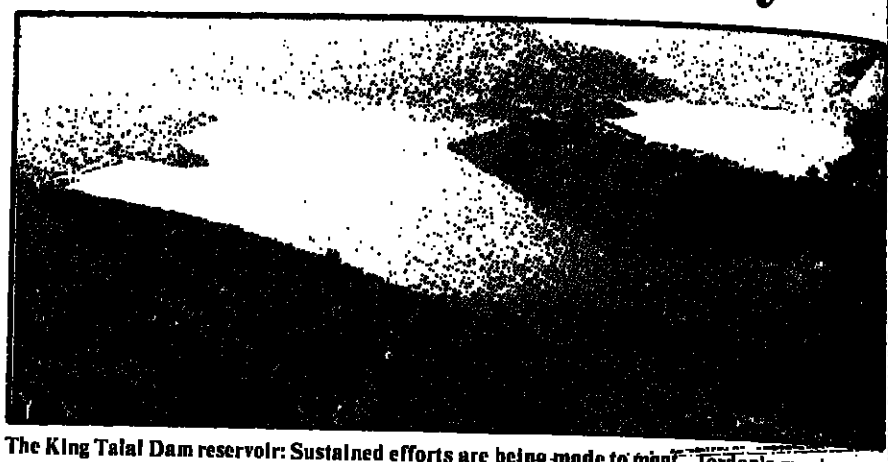
iterranean Regional Office said that 80 per cent of all diarrhoeal illness are the result of drinking water contamination, and that these are responsible for gastro-intestinal diseases that are the major cause of child deaths in the Third-World. Each year 4.6 million young children die of diarrhoea; 12,000 child deaths every day.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, in his opening address, pointed out that last year in Jordan many people fell ill from cholera, resulting in much human suffering and also a financial loss of thousands of dinars. This was caused by direct contamination of drinking water, but by untreated sewage flowing into irrigation sources for crops. As people consumed raw vegetables and greens that had not been thoroughly washed, they contracted the disease.

Ninety five per cent of the metropolitan Zarqa-Amman area depends upon water from deep wells supplied by underground aquifers, source usually free of contamination. Two parts per million of chlorine is added to this water as it is pumped through pipes for use. The Health Ministry conducts daily testing of all piped drinking water.

Primary health care workers have been trained to test other sources of water in outlying areas — wells, cisterns and reservoirs — and to treat them with chlorine. They also take steps to protect them from contamination.

Steps to preserve water purity include the building of another sewage treatment plant for Amman much larger than the one now in use, to process effluents from the downtown area. The older facility will serve Zarqa and the suburbs of Amman. Currently 75 per cent of Amman is connected with sewer lines. By next year the ratio



The King Talal Dam reservoir: Sustained efforts are being made to meet Jordan's growing water needs.

should grow to 90 per cent, as efforts are made to phase out the use of septic tanks, a potential source of contamination.

Quantity — where to get enough drinking water for everyone and still have enough to water crops — is an equally urgent issue. It will be even more so as the world's population increases, and Jordan's with it.

"We need not only to look to new sources of water but to utilise more fully the water that we have around us. We need to catch and use every drop of rain," a participant remarked.

The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has located 950 springs supplying 283 million cubic meters of water annually to villages and outlying communities. The NRA is working on a well-digging project, and is co-operating with the Ministry of Health's Primary Health Care Services to see that these sources of water are protected.

Building additional reservoirs to catch rainwater floods is a necessity, as only 30 per cent of available rainwater is now being caught and stored. And plans are on the drawing boards to extend existing pipelines to supply a greater number of people.

In mountainous areas the NRA wants to encourage the building of rainwater cisterns in private homes, once a common practice but now neglected. Water from this source could water gardens and vegetable patches, and it could supply drinking water for animals.

Additional possible sources of water in the future are the desalination of sea water from Aqaba, and the use of treated wastewater for agricultural needs.

With plans to extend water supplies and improve present water stations comes the need for more manpower in this field.



Heads of government applaud each other at the Williamsburg summit.

(AP wirephoto)

Oil and dollar don't mix

By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

SONEBRO once said: "When you are short of cash, stage a circus." And that is how commentators dubbed last weekend's summit of OECD heads of state the Williamsburg Circus.

It was staggering to see a handful of nations, a mere seven, manipulating the strings for the idea of economic recovery without inflation.

The summit, together with the 6th United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, would have dire consequences for the Arab world. In a sense, the summit is the question of whether the United States will move more flexible on the dollar and its staunch monetarist policy of keeping its interest rates high.

Since its all-time low recorded in July 1980, the dollar has recovered by 22.3 per cent against the IMF's special drawing rights, an exchange measurement formed by a basket of five currencies (US dollar, German mark, French franc, Japanese yen, and British pound).

How could the dollar climb so fast? The answer lies in the need of differential between interest rates on money deposits, such as those that make the world go round — large commercial banks operating on the international market — and the inflation rate, which we will consider in the use of the consumer price index.

As long as this spread remains higher than on any other currency around the world, the US dollar attracts the funds from all other countries.

Big US spread

For instance, in 1981 US inflation ran at 8.9 per cent while interest rates on deposits stood at 12.69 per cent. So the real value of the dollar rose by 3.79 per cent. For annual increase of goods you can purchase with the dollar, it was a real return of 3.72 per cent. That same year, it was a real return of 3.75 per cent. And that explained why the dollar pound was relatively firm.

In contrast, the return was negative in French francs.

Arab League reports huge income gap

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — An Arab League report released here highlights the widening gap between per capita incomes between oil-exporting countries and lesser developed Arab states such as Sudan, Somalia and the Yemen.

The gap in per capita incomes between oil-rich Arab states increased from a proportion of 64 in 1975 to 7-1 in 1981, states the report. The report also states that the Arab Monetary Fund, the Fund for Economic and Social Development in Arab States.

In less well populated Arab oil-producing states, per capita income increased from \$8,000 in 1975 to \$15,519 in 1982, compared to \$3,000 in 1975 to \$4,288 in 1982 in lesser developed Arab states.

The report says the Arab countries' national product (GNP) increased from \$300 billion in 1975 to \$384 billion in 1980, dropping to \$378 billion in 1981.

(depositors were getting 4 per cent less in interest than the rate of inflation), and ranged from a small 2.1 per cent minus in Japanese yen to 3.2 per cent minus in German marks.

Today, inflation in America has nosedived to 3.5 per cent, according to the latest estimates for 1983. Yet, interest rates on deposits were slow to follow suit and now stand at 8.5 per cent or thereabouts. In short, major commercial banks around the world are eager to benefit from a net yield of 5.3 per cent as against 3.1 per cent in German marks, zero in French francs, 3.75 in British pounds or a close 4.86 per cent in yen.

And as cash-rich institutions convert their spare funds into dollars, the demand for dollars rises, thus triggering a greater value.

Hell without dollars

It is certainly nice to have dollars around. But if you don't, it can mean hell. For the 34 per cent rise in spread for the dollar since 1981 makes imports that much more expensive. And not being ready to see their own currency drop versus the dollar (thus increasing the cost of their own imports), none of the six other nations at Williamsburg were willing to slash their interest rates, which otherwise could have prompted a quicker recovery.

The Arab world currently imports about \$200 billion worth of goods a year, of which at least 25 per cent is paid for in dollars. For each one per cent increase in the value of the US currency, the cost of goods jumps by \$500 million. An example, a 3 per cent drop in the value of the dollar could be enough to pay for Sudan's annual imports of merchandise.

Meanwhile, crude oil sales are badly affected. Despite the March price reduction, Opec remains on a tightrope, since black gold remains very expensive for non-dollar countries such as France, Germany or Japan — simply due to the fact that crude oil is priced only in dollars.

Result: The international market remains extremely fragile. In mid-May, it took only a sudden increase of 600,000 barrels a day in Nigeria's output (in order to meet its quarterly Opec quota of 1.3 million barrels a day) to trigger a 2-4.5 per cent drop in spot prices in Rotterdam and on the US Gulf coast. Briefly put, oil and the dollar don't mix well for the time being, especially with a drop of some \$40 billion in Opec's expected revenues this year. Even Saudi Arabia is going into the red for its current account.

At neither Opec nor the Arab world was present at Williamsburg to push for their point, despite an international pressure from former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that a new dialogue should be initiated with oil exporting countries on long-term energy supplies.

The second major issue is trade liberalization and the lowering of trade barriers, and this applies to trade with the Arab world as much as with the OECD.

The Arab world is undergoing a frantic expansion in its oil and petrochemical industry with no prospect of a major market by 1990. And this is why it is so keen to open up the market to the rest of the world. The Arab world's oil and petrochemical industry was valued at \$100 billion in 1980, and is expected to reach \$200 billion by 1990.

But, as the Opec work back to square one, Saudi Arabia's oil and petrochemical industry is competing for work to earn money and other industrial states are also competing for the same work.

The United States, while in California, should be careful not to erect tariff barriers between itself and the Third World, because the Arab world is responding in kind to such tariff.

Municipality moves to clear up downtown

By Yahya Al-Julu
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Amman Municipality is taking steps to stop trespassing and squatting on public land within city limits. Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh says. All structures will be demolished if not licensed, the mayor told The Star in an interview.

The mayor, who succeeded the late Isam Ajlouni in his office this year, said that tenders had been invited for the improvement of pedestrian pavements in large areas of downtown Amman. No new streets will be opened unless pavements have been built, he said. "This requires time and money, but we believe it will be possible within the coming five-year plan," the mayor said.

The pavements requirement is part of a general beautification scheme that requires co-operation and involvement by the public.

The municipality has set up a special area in the "Sail" part of Amman (near the Italian Hospital), where street peddlars from now on have to gather. Other lots around Amman (in Mahatta and Ras El Ain) will also be reserved for this purpose.

As of the first of Ramadan no vendor or shop owner will be permitted to display his goods on sidewalks, in order to leave enough room to accommodate pedestrians. Retail stores will be made available all over Amman for this purpose.



Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh

where the public can get all it needs, the mayor explained.

"The municipality is also concentrating on beautifying and improving entrances and exits of steep and difficult mountains such as Jabal Al-Qusour, Al-Hashemi, Al-Shemali, Al-Nazif, Al-Nasr and Hamran.

"We look forward to (public) co-operation" in this effort, he said. "Popular quarters have special characteristics and require maximum concentration of services. The municipality, on its part, will take care of the pavements, the streets, walls, stairs and children's parks, etc."

اعلان

تعلن مؤسسة مياه الشرب عن طرح المطاء رقم (٨٣/١١) مقاولات والخاص بمشروع مياه المربعة (راس القبة) وقد حددت الساعة العاشرة من صباح يوم الاثنين الموافق ١٩٨٣/٧/٤ آخر موعد لتقديم العروض.

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economy

Fiat takes a gamble on Uno

By Peter Jarucki

VERONA (ONS) — Fiat flew 600 international journalists to Orlando, Florida, the other day to try out its new model, the Fiat Uno. The scale of the launch leaves no doubt about the importance attached to the car by Italy's only real industrial giant.

The Uno will compete in the 1,000cc-plus range which, with 2 million cars sold a year, accounts for 20 per cent of Europe's car market, and 30 per cent of Italy's. Experts predict that amid gloomy prospects for the world automobile industry, this small "B-class" will prove a growth area.

The Turin-based company which, with its 15 per cent share of the market, is already the leader in Europe in this bracket is gambling heavily on the Uno. If it is not a spectacular success, it will mean disaster for the Agnelli family business because by the end of the year this car will represent 35 to 40 per cent of Fiat's car output.

Why are such great things expected from the Uno? The Italians consider it a phenomenon in much the same way as, in its time, Europe's best-seller and original hatchback, the Fiat 127, proved to be. After spending \$800 million and five years on research and the design, the company is convinced it has come up with a 1,000cc car that is far superior in its class, a "super utilitaria."

It is claimed the Uno has four main advantages over its rivals: the lowest consumption of petrol; an excellent streamlined design which gives it the best aerodynamic coefficient of its range; first-rate bodywork and a very comfortable interior, and an



AN OLYMPIC Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft landed at Queen Alia International Airport last Saturday, marking the inauguration of Amman-Athens line. A delegation arrived aboard the aircraft representing the Greek television, radio and press. The media representatives stayed in Jordan for three days. A reception was held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to mark the occasion. Olympic will fly from Athens to Amman and back three times a week.

outstanding engine, quiet but full of verve in the best Italian tradition.

It does not score any points for price, which is the highest in its basic bracket and varies according to the six models offered (from 900cc to 1,300cc).

A few days after the debut of the Uno, growing optimism about the group's future was confirmed by Fiat chairman Gianni Agnelli in a letter to shareholders in which he reported on the 1982 balance sheet. Last year, in spite of the deep recession, the Turin multinational made a small profit on a turnover that topped \$15 billion.

After four years of difficulty Fiat seems to be coming out of the tunnel and to have solved many of the problems that have plagued it. Last year, thanks to automation, output of cars per employee increased to 21.5, against 14.5 in 1979 — or to put it another way, robots replaced the 30,000 workers shed last year.

Secretary-general says:

'Opec helps growth with imports'

VIENNA (OPECNA) — Imports by Opec countries continue to be a dynamic element in international trade, Opec Secretary-General Nan Nguema, has said.

Addressing the 16th International Special Eastern Trade Fair at Bad Ischl, Upper Austria, the secretary-general said Opec helped generate economic growth and business activity in industrialized countries by creating a demand for their goods.

Citing 1982 as an example, he said Opec imports had soared despite the fall in oil demand and a 3.7 per cent decline in trade.

Important economic element

In a review of Opec trade relations with the industrialized countries Mr. Nan Nguema said the organization had emerged as an important element in the global economy and contributed to the expansion of world trade in the 1970s.

This expansion was due not just to an increase in oil exports, also because of a dramatic rise in Opec's overall imports from OECD countries.

Mr. Nan Nguema recalled that when Opec was formed in 1960 the total exports of the 13 member countries which constitute membership today, were \$7.66 billion against imports of \$3.5 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of \$2.31 billion.

As for trade in services, there was a deficit of \$1.82 billion, resulting from exports of \$292 million and import of \$212 million, bringing Opec's current account surplus to \$345 million.

By 1970, exports and imports had reached \$16.48 billion and \$9.73 billion respectively, a growth of almost 200 per cent. Exports and imports of services accounted for \$1.8 billion and \$7.67 billion respectively. The surplus in the current account balance has been \$1 billion.

By 1980, exports had reached \$29.19 billion against imports of \$126.41 billion — a surplus of \$167 billion. The 1980 trade surplus was reduced by a fall of \$4.5 billion in services, leaving Opec's current account balance of over \$1.6 billion.

The secretary-general pointed out that the trade picture had been the same for all Opec member countries. Those with large populations and comparatively small oil production had experienced deficits in their external balances and had to resort to borrowing. Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia and Nigeria and at one time Iran and Venezuela fell into this category.

Opec countries with substantial oil production and a limited but expanding export capacity such as Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates had managed to accumulate considerable surpluses, invested mostly in the industrialized countries, providing them with "a financial safety net."

Mr. Nan Nguema said foreign investments had thus enabled some Opec countries to reduce their dependence on oil revenues as a source of foreign exchange. In 1982 for the first time, Kuwait's returns from foreign investments had exceeded its oil revenues, enabling it to maintain the desired pace of development.

He said while the import of capital goods was necessary in the present state of Opec member countries' development it was not enough for the maintenance of the momentum of such development.

'Human capital' development

"Capital goods without technology are almost useless. This is the reason why Opec countries insist on receiving technological know-how through technical and on-the-job training whenever a project is contracted," the secretary-general said, adding, "Development of human capital is more precious than that of the physical."

Mr. Nan Nguema said Opec's imports of \$123 billion from the industrialized countries in 1981 constituted 84 per cent of its total imports with the United States and Japan ranking first and second.

He said in value terms, Opec's trade with other developing nations was \$20 billion, mainly made up of agricultural products, textiles and other consumer goods.

As for the future, the secretary-general said as the industrialized countries expanded their output, a shift in imports from final consumer goods to intermediate ones and capital goods would take place. Import of capital goods was expected to decline because of ambitious projects envisaged in the developing countries.

Mr. Nan Nguema described the present time as critical in Opec history. He said member countries were "faced with the imperative need to find ways to compensate for stagnating oil revenues if they were to maintain the momentum of development."

Opec, the "largest part of the developing world, needed technological advancement, access to markets and sufficient financial resources to develop the "imperative ingredients" for the economic development of the South," the secretary-general emphasized.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Week of changes

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

GROWTH in volume, higher prices and new ventures made this a remarkable week. Handling volume increased by 59 per cent compared to last week, and stock prices rose every day except the last working day when prices dropped slightly. This seems to be the beginning of a general improvement in the market following many weeks of decline in stock prices. The stock of several companies was introduced to the market, including the Jordanian Investment House, Philadelphia Insurance and Industrial Union.

From 31 May-6 June about 1.37 million shares were handled, at a market value of JD 4.12 million divided among 2,160 contracts. Daily trading came to JD 825,000 with a deviation of 53.5 per cent or 10.7 per cent of total market handling. This indicates instability; but is largely accounted for by an increasing demand for bank and financial company stocks. The banks sector accounted for 73 per cent of the market during the week: an increase of 0.6 points compared to last week.

Five out of 17 banks occupied 83.1 per cent of the sector or 60.7 per cent of the market. Jordan National Bank occupied 41.4 per cent of the sector or 30.3 per cent of the total; Petra Bank 22 and 16.1 per cent respectively; the Islamic Bank 7.9/5.7 per cent; Bank of Jordan occupied 6/4.6 per cent, and Jordan-Gulf Bank occupied 5.5/4 per cent.

The services sector occupied 14 per cent of the total market handling, an increase of 6.1 points. One company out of 10 — National General Investments — accounted for 77.5 per cent of the sector, or 10.5 per cent of the week's market business.

Industry occupied 10.5 per cent of the market, a decrease of 6.6 points. Five out of 29 industrial companies occupied 57.3 per cent of the sector or 6 per cent of the total.

National Industries occupied 27.7 per cent of the sector or 2.9 per cent of the total, followed by Jordanian Industrial Investments with 15/0.9 per cent; Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing with 7.2/0.7 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refineries with 7.1/0.7 per cent, and Jordan Cement Factories with 6.8/0.7 per cent.

The insurance sector occupied 2.5 per cent of the market, a decrease of 0.1 points. Two out of 11 insurance companies occupied 49.5 per cent of the sector or 1.2 per cent of the market total. Arabian Seas Insurance had 22.5 per cent of the sector (0.8 per cent of the total), and Yamouk Insurance 17 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

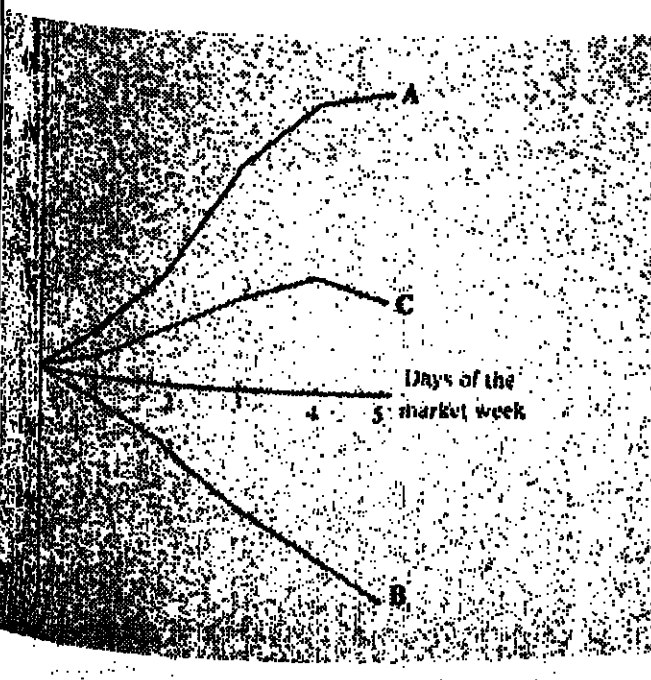
The stock of 67 companies was handled during this week. Price advances outnumbered retreats 37-19. International Chemical Industries closed at JD 1,630 up from JD 1,470; Jordanian Industrial Investments at JD 1,440 up from JD 1,310; National Industries at JD 1,140 up from JD 1,050; Jordanian Finance House at JD 1,170 up from JD 1,080, and National Steel at JD 2,760 up from JD 2,580.

Repeating stocks included Livestock and Poultry, closing at JD 0.720 down from JD 0.800, Irbid District Electricity at JD 1,150 down from JD 1,250, Philadelphia Insurance at JD 1,570 down from JD 1,700, Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 4,450 down from JD 4,750, and Refco at JD 40,000 down from JD 42,420.

Eleven companies had no price change. The record figure showed an increase of 1.3 per cent and hesitation came to 0.8 per cent.

In the over-the-counter market more than 573,000 shares were handled at a market value of about JD 500,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

economy

Arabs, Germans seek audit problem solutions together

By Steven Ross

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The rapid pace of development in the Arab World, and the many millions spent every year on large projects, threaten to overwhelm government bookkeepers using inadequate or outdated methods.

The large sums of money involved, and the increasing technicality of projects and their components subjected to audit, require government auditors and controllers to adopt new methods and examine their own ability and responsibility.

To address this situation, representatives of government audit agencies from 11 Arab countries, including Jordan, met in a seminar in Amman recently. The 12-day gathering, under the heading "Control of Efficiency and Effectiveness of Public Works" included working papers, discussions and field trips to Jordanian projects. It was co-sponsored by the Jordanian Audit Bureau, the West German Audit Bureau, the West German Foundation for International Development and the Working Group of Arab audit agencies.

German standards

Chief Auditor Hani Musmar of the Jordanian Bureau told The Star that the German co-organizers of the seminar were interested not only in giving the Arab countries a forum to compare methods and problems, but to open up German procedures for discussion as well. Two members of the Audit Bureau of the Federal Republic of Ger-

many gave papers on the bureau, its legal standards, responsibilities and on public works organizations in Germany. Case studies of German auditing problems were put up for discussion.

The seminar was addressed by West German Ambassador to Jordan Herrmann Munz and Audit Bureau Director-General Hashem Al-Dabbas. Dr. Dabbas also gave well-received papers on controlling the five-year plan in Jordan, and on external audits of development projects.

Each of the 11 Arab countries participating — Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, the UAE, Sudan, North and South Yemen, Oman, and Tunisia — gave a presentation on its own methods of audit (examination of accounts and verification of their accuracy) and control (verification by keeping a duplicate register). Before the seminar started, the German agency had sent five-point questionnaires to each country.

The questions covered: 1) the legal charter of each country's audit bureau, its responsibility and duties; 2) bureau staffing, with a flow chart of departmental responsibilities; 3) methods of controlling four stages of a development project: planning, tendering, execution and final accounts; 4) distinctions between external control (exercised by an audit bureau over other agencies) and internal control (performed by each agency's own account-

ants), and finally 5) the agencies responsible for reporting, and for receiving, the results of audits.

Mr. Musmar said that in Jordan, the Audit Bureau's legal charter requires it to report to Parliament and the cabinet, but under current circumstances it gives its reports to the cabinet and the National Consultative Council. Copies go to the finance minister and the prime minister. The bureau's annual report includes, in addition to financial records, notes and comment about the departments audited and their organization.

For the first time this year, the Audit Bureau has engaged a number of engineers to work on audits of public works projects, due to the amount of specialized knowledge needed. Dr. Dabbas plans to add more specialists such as doctors and pharmacists in the future.

Badly needed

The seminar saw such innovations as being necessary for all public works audits, as it said in a message to the Arab working group at the end of its sessions. The message said that all countries participating had problems with technical audits, and reaffirmed the importance of assuring efficiency in resource use.

Asked about the importance of holding such seminars, Mr. Musmar said that in Jordan at least, they were badly needed.

اعلان

تعلن مؤسسة مياه الشرب عن طرح المظار رقم (٨٢/١٠) مقاولات والخاص بمشروع مياه قري وادي السير، وقد حددت الموعد المأثرة من صباح يوم الاثنين الموافق ١٩٨٢/٧/٤ آخر موعد لتقديم العروض.

نفذت السادة المتكلمين المصنفين لدى وزارة الاشغال العامة والمؤهلين لمشاريع المياه والمجاري من الدرجات الأولى والثانية والثالثة والمتكلمين الذين سبق لهم العمل في مشاريع المياه في المؤسسة بالاضافة الى المتكلمين الأجانب مراجعة قسم الوازيم في المؤسسة لتتقدم باللائحة المقاول (٥٠) دينار غير مستردة معطمين معهم شهادة التصنيف ورخصة مهنة سارية المفعول.

المدير العام
ياسين الكايد

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YASIN EL-KAYED
DIRECTOR GENERAL

IN BRIEF

● JEDDAH — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has carried out projects worth \$882.25 million since its establishment seven years ago, according to its annual report. The bank has approved loans totalling \$310.13 million to finance 46 projects in 29 countries; with nine loans worth \$60.55 million extended last year alone. The report said the bank had financed technical assistance valued at \$21.86 million for 34 projects, including construction of roads, ports and factories in 18 countries. Last year, IDB's technical assistance was worth \$4.94 million. The bank has a subscribed capital of \$1.96 billion and a membership of 42 countries.

IFAD lends to assist the rural poor

ROME (OPECNA) — The operations of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) offer evidence that the rural poor constitute an enormous productive asset, says Abdul Muhisin Al-Sudary, president of the fund.

He said about one-third of the developing world's population, or nearly 1 billion people, were estimated by the World Bank to live in absolute poverty.

By virtue of their number and their capacity for creative activities, the poor possessed "development potential," the IFAD president stated.

Reviewing IFAD's activities during its first 10 years, Al-Sudary said two-thirds of the fund's loans had gone to developing countries with per capita income of less than \$100 in 1976 prices.

Most of the loans were on highly concessional terms — 1 per cent service charge and 10 year maturity including a 10-year grace period. In Africa, IFAD lending had already covered 28 countries through 35 projects involving commitments of about \$355 million.

In Asia, "which continued about two-thirds of the people categorized as the world's rural poor," cumulative IFAD assistance amounted to about \$630 million for 35 projects.

In Latin America the fund had approved 15 projects involving about \$240 million in loans.

In the Near East and North Africa, cumulative IFAD lending amounted to \$235 million for 13 projects.

IFAD-financed projects could be expected to increase annual food production by 10 million tons of wheat equivalent "in five years," he said. They would also raise the food and productivity of more than 6 million farm households.

Al-Sudary emphasized that IFAD projects were designed to channel a large share of the benefits generated in small and middle farms.

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MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Canada increases cash contribution to UNRWA

The Canadian government has made a core contribution of \$4.2 million in cash (US \$3.4 million) to UNRWA. This represents an increase of 17 per cent over the 1982 Canadian contribution of \$3.6 million (US \$2.9 million) and it is a portion of Canada's total 1983 contribution to the Agency. Canada is also examining the possibility of providing significant additional financial aid to the Agency's operations in 1983. So far Canada has contributed US \$77 million in cash and commodities to UNRWA since the Agency began operations in 1950.

Lebanon will renounce agreement for an Arab alternative

BEIRUT — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan was quoted Saturday as saying Lebanon would renounce its US sponsored troop withdrawal agreement with Israel if the Arab world offers a better alternative to remove all foreign armies from Lebanese territory. Wazzan made the statement in an interview published by the Beirut newspaper 'As-Safir' as President Amin Gemayel's government embarked upon a diplomatic offensive to press Soviet-backed Syria into a simultaneous military pull out with Israel. "The agreement (with Israel) can go to 60 hells if the Arabs offer a better alternative," Wazzan said. "But Arab solidarity has ceased functioning...and so this agreement became like the necessary surgery against the patient's will," he added.

Steamer's crew detained

ASWAN — An Egyptian court has ordered the detention for 30 days crew members of the steamer which caught fire and sank on the Nile two weeks ago. The prosecution directed charges of negligence, second-degree murder and causing damage to public funds on the 39 crew members. Some 294 corpses were retrieved from the river and buried in mass graves near Aswan. Over 300 people, mostly Sudanese escaped unhurt.

Syrian PM calls for International Conference on Middle East

DAMASCUS — The Syrian Prime Minister Abdul-Raouf Al-Kasm renewed his call for an international conference under UN auspices to seek a solution for the Middle East problem. Commenting on the current situation in Middle East he emphasised that Syria does not want war, but if Israel wants it, there will be no other way, but to face it. "Syria's objection to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is definite. If Israel withdraws from Lebanon unconditionally, we shall respond to withdrawal requests from the Lebanese government," he added.

Iraqi President proposes peace measures

NICOSIA — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein offered on Tuesday to sign a limited ceasefire agreement with Iran in the Persian Gulf to allow the free passage of crude oil exports of both countries, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The Iraqi President also proposed that the two countries sign a "special temporary ceasefire" in the land fighting during the Ramadan.

Arab Fund loan for Oman

MUSCAT — The Chairman and General Manager of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Dr. Muhammad Al-Imadi has ended an official visit to Oman during which he signed a loan agreement with the Sultanate amounting to KD 3 million. The loan will partly cover the costs of an advanced electronic exchange system and communication network.

Israel holds census in Southern Lebanon

By Alfred M. Lillenthal

WHILE SUPPRESSION and repression of Palestinians on the West Bank mounts, the Israeli army unprecedented and highly detailed census of the quarter of a million civilians living under occupation in Southern Lebanon indicated Israeli intentions to keep control of this area through surveillance and intelligence. A 27-page questionnaire headed "Israel Defence Force Military Governor," called on village mukhtars (leaders) for information ranging from the names of refugees and foreigners in their hamlets to sources of dynamite, the engine numbers of privately owned cars, and the names of pregnant women. The Israelis also sought details on domestic fuel supplies, pointing to more than a possibility that they intend to be in Lebanon next winter. The exact use to which the Israelis will put this mass of personal details is not known, but it clearly indicates an intention to impose a permanent occupation on this part of Lebanon. (Middle East Perspective)



Israeli anti-war demonstrators start a week long march from Rosh Hanikra near the Lebanese border to Tel-Aviv to protest Israel's continued presence in Lebanon.

From June 1st we'll be taking off for the Gulf Six Flights Weekly

According to the following schedule:

Day	Amman	Bahrain	Doha	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Muscat	Sharjah	Baghdad
Monday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—
Tuesday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—
Wednesday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—
Thursday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—
Friday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—
Sunday	13:00	14:25	16:30	19:10	21:35	23:30	—	—

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'Be more sensitive to the Third World' — Western media told

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the 'Hindustan Times' of India Mr. Jai Nataraj has blamed Western media outlets for being insensitive to the cultures and civilizations of the Third World. He said most newspapers in the US put news from the Third World in the "brief" section while a lot of the papers have correspondents in the Third World.

Mr. Nataraj was speaking in Washington during a discussion orga-

nised by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research on a new world information order on 26 May.

He observed that there is some sort of consensus in the western media to report only the harmful in the Third World. He stressed the need for Western correspondents and the newspapers to fit their reports into some background which will create some sensitivity in the stories.

A former US ambassador to the UN, Mr. John Scali in a contribution, rejected the notion of imposing restrictions on foreign correspondents who cover Third World affairs. He accused the Soviet Union of supporting the attempt to restrict the free movement of such correspondents.

At the gathering were a number of journalists from Third World countries working in the US.

African leaders attempt to hold the OAU together in Addis Ababa

By Andrew Torchia

AFRICAN LEADERS have assembled in Addis Ababa in another attempt to tie up the wounds of a continent torn by political strife, starvation and debt.

At stake is the future of the Organisation of African Unity, the world's largest regional grouping.

The planned six days of private discussions, starting Monday, could produce an answer to a persistent question: Can 50 military and civilian governments, representing a diverse population of some 450 million, speak with one voice on the issues that affect Africa?

The summit will take place as planned, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current OAU Chairman, said last week. In the circumstances, that alone would be a kind of triumph.

Two North African conflicts led to boycotts that torpedoed two attempts to convene an OAU summit in Libya last year, because the Organization failed to achieve the required 34-member quorum.

One issue was whether President Hafez Habre would represent Chad, instead of his defeated rival, Goukouni Oueddei. Sudan, which neighbours Chad, has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi of planning to send troops into Chad again to back Goukouni against Habre.

The other issue was whether the Sahel Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario Front, would attend as the OAU's 51st member. For eight years, the Libyan-backed Polisario Front has fought from havens in Algeria and Mauritania to wrest control of the former Spanish Sahara from Morocco.

In February 1982, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo handed down a disputed ruling to admit the Sahel Arab Democratic Republic — leading to a Morocco-led boycott.

The OAU has dispensed with the usual preparatory Foreign Ministers meeting in order to avoid pre-summit wrangles, but both disputes are almost certain to come up again.



OAU Chairman arap Moi



Colonel Qadhafi

A spokesman for Goukouni said in Paris last week that his government-in-exile will go to Addis Ababa, and a spokesman for the Polisario Front also said in Paris that the movement would seek to sit in the summit. That raised the prospect of another boycott.

Successor

Another issue is who will succeed Moi as OAU Chairman. Normally the leader of the host country becomes Chairman. Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia, but was chosen only as a compromise site for this 19th summit (it is home of the OAU secretariat) after the boycotts aborted efforts last August and November to convene it in Tripoli, Libya. Had the 1982 summit been held there, the chairmanship would have passed to Qadhafi.

But now it is nearly a year later — and the 1983 summit was intended for Guinea. There, the chairmanship would have gone to that nation's President, Sekou Toure, making him a candidate for the mantle now.

Even in the last few days, Libyan diplomats were still campaigning to postpone the conference and hold it later in Libya, which would still make Qadhafi the next chairman.

Some of Africa's most influential leaders say the dilemma poses far-

reaching questions. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said last week the OAU needed to re-examine its present constitution and the present secretariat structure.

The paralysis has slowed OAU work on non-political development projects in farming, economics and culture, and has worsened the Organization's perennial debt problem. By some estimates, OAU members owe more than \$30 million in dues going back to the Organization's founding two decades ago.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said recently that the OAU cannot afford to fail a third time. It will be the end of the Organization, he added.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali also said the Addis Ababa meeting is the last chance for the OAU's survival. The collapse of the OAU, he said, would mean Africa's return to rival, feuding groups and blocs.

Speeches of the meeting are certain to invoke the spirit of the 1960s, when colonial Africa was becoming independent under such pan-African visionaries as Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, now dead, and Senegal's Leopold Senghor, retired. (AP)

New Egyptian budget increases defence spending

CAIRO (AP) — The Egyptian government has presented to Parliament its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1983/84, featuring an increase of nearly 25 per cent in defence spending.

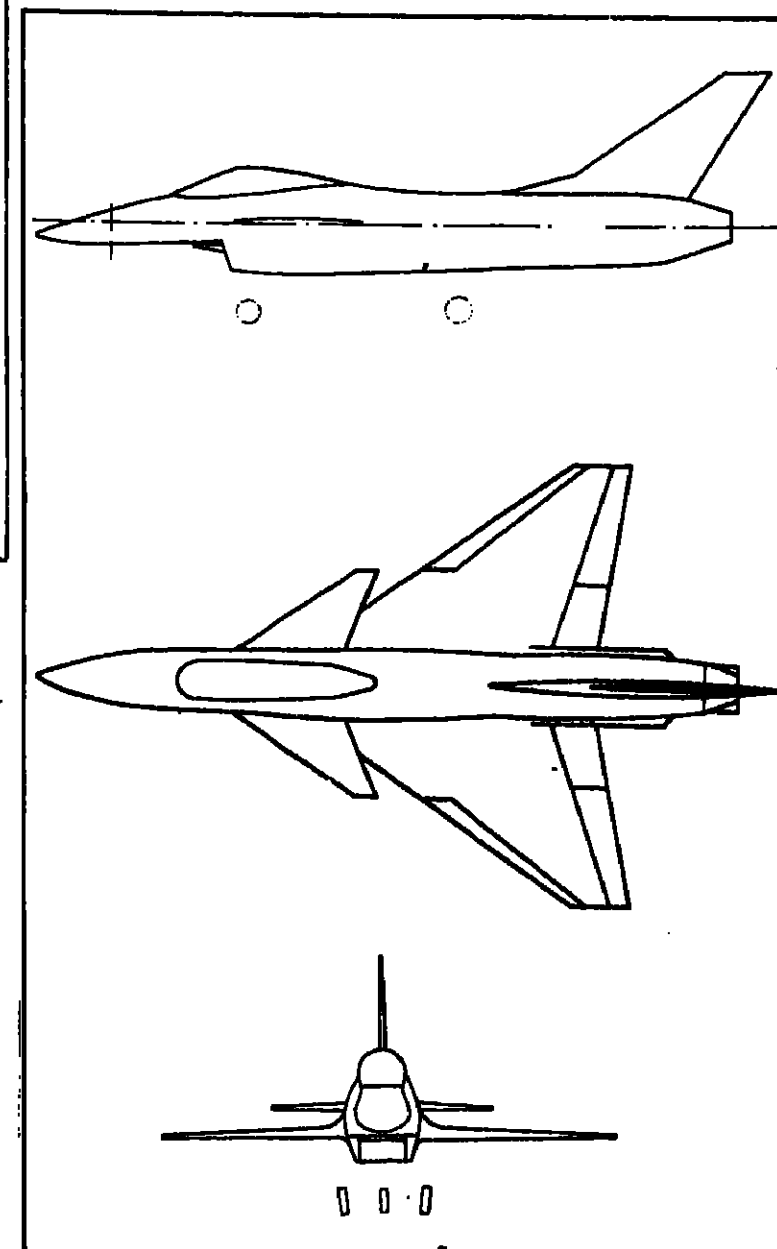
Finance Minister Salahuddin Hamed outlined the new budget in a statement to the Legislature on Monday. The new fiscal year begins 1 July.

The projected expenditures total nearly £14.3 billion (\$17.16 billion). The Minister said military spending will be more than £2.1 billion (\$2.5 billion), compared to £1.7 billion (\$2 billion) last year.

He estimated revenues at nearly £10 billion (\$12 billion), 15 per cent higher than last year, and he attributed the increase to larger income from

taxes and customs duties. This means a gross deficit of more than five billion dollars.

Hamed said foreign and domestic financing will cover most of the shortfall, leaving a net deficit of £1.3 billion (\$1.36 billion) to be covered by inflationary deficit financing through the banking system.



Sketches of the planned Lavi warplane.

Lavi's maiden flight in Feb. 1986

PARIS — The prototype of Israel's next generation war plane, the Lavi will make its first flight in the third week of February, 1986.

A spokesman for the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) disclosed this at a press conference preceding the 35th International Aerospace show at Le

Bourget near here. The spokesman said part of the plane's wing and tail assembly which require advanced composite materials will be acquired from the US. He however emphasised that the IAI is building its own facility for manufacturing composite structures and the wing and tail assemblies will eventually be built in Israel.



Lebanese Defence Minister Issam Khoury, (left) engages in a chat with his French counterpart Charles Hernu. The two ministers were visiting the 35th International Aerospace show at Le Bourget near Paris last Saturday.

US - Israeli path in Mideast could end in superpower war

Editor's Note: In the following article, two prominent Middle East scholars and human rights activists argue that current Israeli and US policy toward Palestinians is responsible for the atmosphere of violence in the region. Richard Arens is professor of law at the Univ. of Bridgeport (Conn.), past president of Survival International, US, and co-author of "In Defense of Public Order." Alfred G. Gertelny is professor of Mid-Eastern and African Studies at Bridgeport and a former Fulbright Fellow in the Middle East.

UNITED STATES policy on the Palestinian issue has provoked the sort of mindless violence exemplified by the recent Beirut embassy bombing. It reduces all possible positive international relations with the Arab world to a succession of heart-breaking failures.

Since Camp David, Washington has lavished military and economic assistance on Israel while the Camp David accord itself was torn to shreds by a policy of Israeli West Bank settlements.

To the Palestinians, the Israeli settlement policy meant summary and brutal expropriation of Palestinian ancestral land. It meant the creation of a landless Palestinian peasantry, subject to harassment at the whim of trigger-happy Israeli settlers and army units. It meant exploitation of Palestinian day labourers at rates that violate Israeli minimum wage laws, on the assumption that such laws protect Jews only. It meant, too, the virtual termination of Palestinian universities; loss of freedom of movement; and denial of the rule of law under a military

government which arrested and confined Palestinians "on suspicion." It meant, in brief, submission by the Palestinian people to the power of the Israeli garrison-prison states.

War crimes

Israeli state terror on the West Bank has now been maximized by Israeli war crimes against the Palestinians on Lebanese soil. The massacre of unarmed Palestinian men, women and children in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by the Phalange surrogates of Israeli power was a crime for which Israel bears the prime and direct responsibility. The report of the International Commission to inquire into reported violations of International Law by Israel during its invasion of the Lebanon, issued under the chairmanship of an internationally respected former UN official, Sean MacBride, gives the lie to the Israeli Judicial Commission report, which placed only "indirect responsibility" on isolated Israeli personalities. The international commission found that "Israel was involved in the planning and the preparation of the massacres and played a facilitative role in the actual killings." It went on to recommend UN action calculated to secure "the apprehension of Israeli and Lebanese political and military leaders and participants involved in the massacres at Sabra and Shatila."

And what has been the US response? Uncut congratulations to the Israeli government for permitting a judicial inquiry and, after that, more arms deliveries.

The tragic loss of life incurred in the



US embassy building in Beirut after the bomb blast: American and Israeli policy toward Palestinians is responsible for violence in the region.

bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut on 18 April was a predictable reaction to the Israeli-and US- coarsening of conscience toward the Palestinians. Obviously, Israel has not hesitated to take instant political advantage of this tragedy in the cause of widening the area of hostilities. Immediately after the bombing, the Israeli government asserted that a new and massive Soviet missile system had been discovered in Syria in defiance of the West, and went on to claim that it was ready to take appropriate countermeasures.

Isn't this an almost too convenient coincidence?

But Washington, it appears, is willing to allow its illiberal surrogate in the Middle East to continue on a course calculated to manipulate a confrontation of the superpowers against the background of a nuclear weapons race with heavy Israeli participation.

Americans have become captives of the policy of a foreign minipower suffering, in Jewish author Jacobo Timmerman's words, from thermonuclear conflagration capable of being triggered by a Sara Jevo-type incident in the Middle East.

Israeli compliance with the demands essential for keeping peace is conceivable only upon the basis of instant termination of American economic and military assistance. The mere threat of such termination by the Eisenhower administration resulted in the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in 1956. Nothing short of termination, if only temporary, will result in Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank under Security Council Resolution 242 and from the Lebanon under more recent UN action.

A long-term solution of the Arab-Israeli problem would require agreement by the superpowers to secure

and guarantee a Middle Eastern neutrality belt, free of nuclear weapons and representing a rough parity in conventional weapons between the opponent states. Superpower influence and military assistance to client states should be permanently barred from zones which would encompass Israeli West Bank, Palestinian republic, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Once extricated from the swag of the superpowers, the peoples of the new Levant could work out their own destinies in peace, perhaps ultimately in the form of a federation of confederation.

Allowing the situation to continue to drift will maintain the peoples of the Levant and the superpowers on a collision course destined to ensure ever greater tragedy.

The ball, as we see it, is in Mr. Reagan's court. (PNS)

Lebanon invasion aimed at ridding Beirut of Palestinians—says report

TEL AVIV (AP) — A report by Israeli radio Saturday disclosed that the Israeli invasion of Beirut was aimed at the annihilation of the PLO presence in the city. It said, the former US Secretary of State, Alexander Haig strongly backed the invasion and showed understanding for Israel despite the anti-Israel current in the Administration at the time.

The radio also disclosed that Israel planned to invade Muslim West Beirut in a joint operation with the Lebanese Christian allies soon after Bashir Gemayel was elected president.

The disclosures were part of new details appearing in the Israeli media on the anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

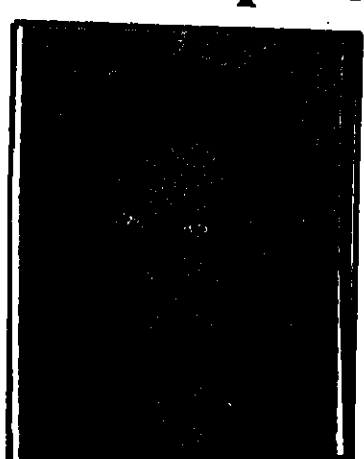
The radio's diplomatic correspondent, Shimon Schiffer, who had access to top officials throughout the war, said that Haig met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the last week of June last year, when Begin visited Washington. He told him he was convinced "Israel must finish the job and arrive at the elimination of the PLO in West Beirut."

Haig was reported to have told Begin to keep their conversation secret because the US Administration was at the time "extremely divided" on Israel's conduct in Lebanon.

At the time, Defence Secretary Cassper Weinberger, was pressing for a more anti-Israel line, and he appeared to win the struggle when Haig resigned a few days after meeting Begin, the report said.



Alexander Haig



Bashir Gemayel

Schiffer said that on the basis of his talks with Haig, Begin decided to go ahead with the elimination of the PLO in Beirut by the Christians but the plan did not work out as the Israeli's had envisaged in their grand design for ousting the PLO and enabling a friendly Christian government to take over Lebanon.

The radio report said the then Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met repeatedly with Gemayel, and pressured him to launch the invasion. But Gemayel hesitated and twice put off the planned operation.

It said that Gemayel was reluctant to attack the Muslim sector, because he felt he would need Muslim support for his election the following September.

The radio carried a different version of the events leading up to Israel's entry into West Beirut following Gemayel's assassination on 14 September.

But the radio said that two days before Gemayel's death, he and Sharon agreed that they would send their forces into West Beirut shortly after the election and clean up the remnants of the PLO.

The report added that Gemayel intended to rid Lebanon of its Palestinian population. It quoted him as telling the Israeli's, "It was necessary to create conditions that will compel the Palestinians to leave Lebanon. Every effort must be made to evacuate the refugees from the camps south of Beirut and turn the camps into parks."



PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visits troops in the Bekaa Valley trying to prevent the mutiny from spreading.

Mutineers clash with PLO regulars in Bekaa Valley

RAYAK (AP) — Rebels clashed with supporters of Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat in East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on Saturday. Police said eight people were killed and 17 wounded in the hour-long clash.

The battle erupted three kilometres west of the town of Baalbek over a supply route from Syria to Lebanon.

It was the first confirmed fighting between the two groups and represented a serious escalation in the tension between Arafat loyalists and dissidents led by breakaway Fatah Col. Saeed Mouta.

The dissidents began a mutiny 7 May in protest of Arafat's policies which they considered too moderate and demanded more action in the PLO policy-making process.

Spokesmen for both Arafat's mainline Fatah group and the breakaway faction issued statements playing down the extent of the fighting, asserting they sought to avoid armed confrontations and accusing the other side of wanting bloodshed.

Khalil Al-Wazir, Arafat's military commander who is known as Abu Jihad, told reporters who accompanied him into the Bekaa from Syria that pro-Arafat troops refused to use force.

Election: Elements of a landslide?

AS BRITAIN reached the climax of a brief election campaign, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party was expected to win a landslide victory on Thursday. Here is a summation of the positions taken by the Conservatives, the opposition Labour Party and the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, prepared by the Associated Press.

The economy:

Conservatives — No forecast of an early reduction in the 3.05 million or 12.8 percent unemployed. Continued emphasis on curbing inflation, down to 4 per cent from a peak of 21.9 three years ago. More monetarist sound finance, tight controls on state spending and privatisation of state-owned industry including British Airways. Encouragement to free enterprise and no statutory pay limits.

Labour — A £11 billion reflation through public works and other state spending. Pledge to create more than 2 million jobs in five years. Most of the money would be borrowed but some would come from the £17 billion Labour says is being spent on the unemployed. Net cost would be 28 pence per adult a week.

Foreign exchange controls, a lower-valued pound sterling and the renationalisation of state industries sold by the Tories. One or more big commercial banks could be nationalized. A new partnership with the unions on economic planning and pay.

Alliance — Tax cuts and a £3 billion boost for public works to create 400,000 jobs in two years. Another 600,000 jobs through hiring subsidies and expansion of the social services. Firm pay-and-price guidelines. More state intervention to help industry.

Defence:

Conservatives — Uncompromising stance against Soviet threat. Deployment of US Cruise missiles in UK by December, unless Geneva arms reduction talks produce breakthrough. Purchase of £8 billion US Trident missile system to replace Britain's Polaris submarine force.

Labour — Unilateral nuclear disarmament by refusing to deploy Cruise, cancelling Trident and removing all US nuclear bases and weapons. Polaris to be included in Geneva talks. Pledge to have non-nuclear defence policy within five-year lifetime of next Parliament. Remain part of Nato.

Alliance — Trident cancelled but Cruise deployed unless arms talks succeed. Would retain Polaris but, unlike Tories, would include Polaris in the Geneva talks. Push for a no first-use Nato nuclear policy and 150-kilometre nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

Welfare state:

Conservatives — Rebut Labour charge that welfare state will be dismantled. But want public housing tenants to buy their homes, will encourage private health insurance and the use of private contractors within national health service (NHS). Protect private schools.

Labour — Increase NHS spending, abolishing prescription charges. Increase pensions and other benefits. The Times of London estimates the cost of Labour social security pledges at £12 billion. Would seek to dismantle private schools.

Alliance — Revamped welfare payment system. Increased social security benefits costing £1.75 billion.

In Pictures

NEW YORK — (Right) Actress Liv Ullmann is presented with Unicef's 1983 Communicator Award by Hugh Downs, Chairman of the US Committee for Unicef, last week. Miss Ullmann was given the award for her persuasiveness on behalf of the children of the Third World. (AP Laserphoto)



LOS ANGELES — (Below) Sheikh Dena Al-Farajis between her attorneys Mari Mitchell (left) and Harold Rhoden before their appearance in Los Angeles County Court last Friday, to present evidence regarding the recommended division of property between the sheikha and her estranged husband Sheikh Mohammed Al-Faraj. (AP Laserphoto)



Six dead in classroom massacre



EPPSTEIN, West Germany — A relieved and thankful father embraces his child as he escorts her from the school in this small town near Frankfurt, after gunman Karl Charva (34) went berserk with two pistols in a bloody classroom massacre.

Charva, a Czech, entered the Freilher Von Stein Public School last Friday morning. He killed three children, a policeman and another teacher in the classroom shooting spree before taking his own life.

Schoolteacher Franz-Adolf Gelhaar, whose classroom was invaded, was still critical in hospital on Saturday although he was conscious. He was shot in the mouth and the stomach. Police hope to be able to talk to him at a later date because Mr. Gelhaar is the only one who they think may be able to help in their search for a motive. (AP Wirephoto)

IN BRIEF

● MOSCOW — Soviet surgeons have stitched back the arm of a seven-year-old girl who was mauled by a pet bear kept at a youth camp in the Moscow region, a Soviet newspaper said.

"Komsomolskaya Pravda," organ of the Communist Youth Movement, said the girl, identified only as Oxana, was staying with her grandmother in a Moscow suburb when she learned that there was a pet bear, Maxim, at the nearby youth camp.

One day when her grandmother was at work, Oxana went to see the bear. She succeeded in getting her hand through the wire netting protecting the bear from visitors and the bear pounced on her grabbing her arm, the newspaper said.

● HAMBURG — The reporter who procured the forged Hitler diaries for "Stern" magazine kept the millions the magazine paid for them, the Hamburg-based "Bild Am Sonntag" newspaper said on Sunday. Quoting an unnamed investigator in the Hamburg State Prosecutor's office, the Conservative newspaper said "Stern" ex-reporter Gerd Heidemann, 51, kept most of the \$3.75 million "Stern" paid for the phoney journals.

● LONDON — Security sweeps by Ugandan government troops and police in rebel areas north of Kampala may have left as many as 15,000 dead, London's "Sunday Telegraph" newspaper reported. The sweeps have displaced 100,000 people from their homes, the paper said. A third of these have been herded at gunpoint into closely guarded security compounds.

● SYDNEY — The portrayal of Germans in films, books and radio and television programmes on

Nazism and the Second World War is inciting racial hatred, the Australian Civil Liberties Union charged on Wednesday. In a letter to the Sydney Morning Herald, union President John Bennett said Australia's federal commissioner for community relations should take action to halt the "almost daily incitement to racial hatred towards people of German descent."

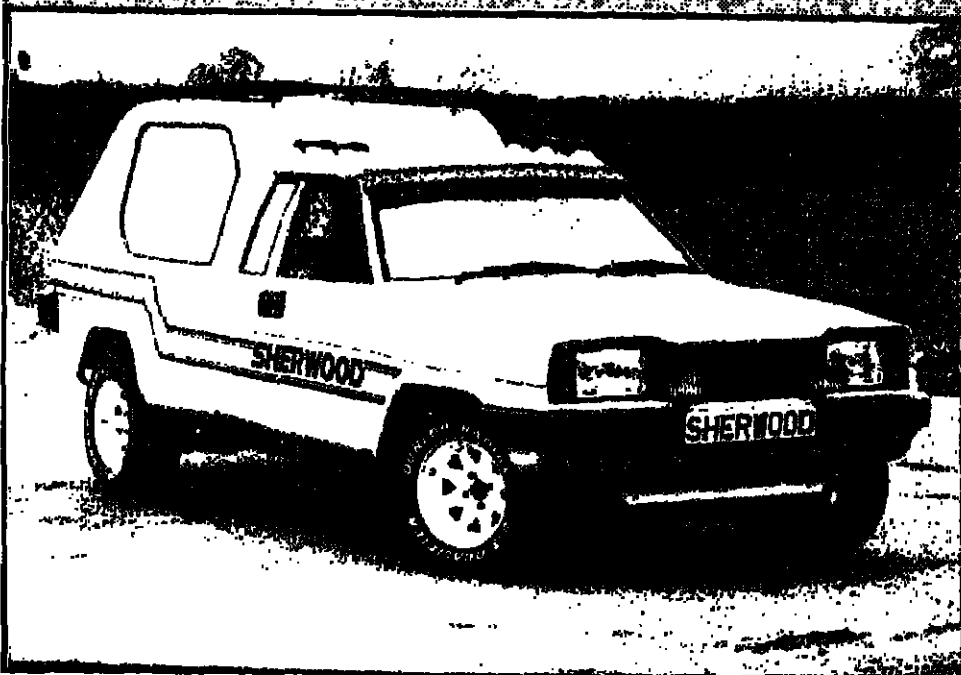
● WINDHOEK — Political parties in this South African-administered territory are to participate in a state council that would work toward a constitutional plan leading to independence. South African administrator-general Willie van Niekerk said the mandate for the state council will be to work out a system of government for the territory. The announcement came a week after the United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned what it called South Africa's continued illegal occupation of South West Africa, also known as Namibia.

● BANGKOK — Two out of five people in Asia and the Pacific lack the bare essentials of food, shelter and clothing, according to a United Nations news release. The information was presented to health and development planners from 16 developing countries who have gathered here for a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Escap) through Friday. The UN Children's Fund and the World Health Organization also are sponsoring the conference. The release said that one out of four Asians suffer from chronic hunger. In the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific, the childhood death rate is 20 times greater than in developed countries, and the lifespan is 20 years shorter, it said.



CINCINNATI — An Air Canada DC-9 smoulders at the end of a runway at Greater Cincinnati Airport last week. The plane caught fire and made an emergency landing in the middle of its scheduled flight from Dallas, Fort Worth to Toronto. Twenty-three passengers of the 46 people on board died in the smoke and flames (AP Wire photo).

What's New?



This is the Sherwood, a new kit car which has been designed to house Cortina mechanical parts and bits. The basis of the Sherwood is a steel chassis and the body panels are of glassfibre. This leisure/work vehicle has been developed by an enterprising Nottingham firm with the choice of estate car (above) van or pick-up rear. It comes as a kit for around JD 642 or as a made-up vehicle from JD 3100.

CORRECTION: In The Jerusalem Star of 28 May 1983, there appeared on page 12 an error. The new VW Driver price was quoted as around JD 9590, costing JD 400 less than the standard car. It should have read around JD 2300 and JD 100 less than... We apologize for any inconvenience.

'Send us arms!' is the cry of the Mujahideen

PART TWO

By Christine Dameyer

PESHAWAR (PNS) — Ruhani explained his attitude: "We Afghans are not afraid of the Russians at all. All my men fight to be selected to attack Soviet military bases, because if we are killed in 'jihad' (holy war) we will be 'shahid' (martyr), the greatest glory for a Muslim".

Evidence of successful mujahideen attacks appeared the next day. We reached a 40-mile stretch of road littered with the burnt-out skeletons of 450 Soviet tanks and vehicles. The road ended at a tiny village, where MIG-24 fighters had come three days before. After four hours of bombing, the only casualties were one small boy and a goat. These low losses were common, whether due to Allah's protection, as the Afghans claimed, or to Russian use of inappropriate weapons and tactics, as outsiders observed.

For a week I had worn a veil over my head, rolled down my sleeves, and above all, strictly refrained from smiling. I was staying in Afghanistan headquarters/camp of the arch-conservative Islamic fundamentalist party, the Hizb-i-

Islami, and I had to behave like a Muslim woman. The entire valley was controlled by the infamous Black Mulla who, I had been warned, might hold me prisoner. But I was finally allowed to start the journey back to Miran Shah in Pakistan.

After walking up and down two 10 thousand foot mountains and riding a camel over a third, I arrived at the Hizb-i-Islami regional headquarters back in Pakistan, surprised to find a banquet laid out in my honour. Presiding over it was the White Mullah, as easygoing as his brother the Black Mullah was autocratic. He invited me to go back into Afghanistan. A major battle was shaping up near the city of Khosht, a traditional centre of revolt against the central government. The next morning I was hidden in the back of a Jeep, handed a pistol and told casually, "If anyone bothers you, shoot them."

I surfaced that evening at the base camp of the commander-in-chief of the Hizb-i-Islami, Jelaaluddin Haqqani, one of the most respected leaders in Afghanistan. Recently elected President of a seven-party united front, he had refused to give up fighting in the field for the plush life of a party head in Pakistan.

Jelaaluddin offered a horse and escort to go anywhere I wanted in

'Land hunger' brings disquiet among Kenyan peasants

By Alastair Matheson

NAIROBI (ONS) — Aente "land hunger" in Kenya, which led to the bloody Mau Mau rebellion 30 years ago, has become one of the major concerns of the African government here, although the country was freed from colonial rule 20 years ago.

The cause of the present discontent over unfair allocation of land is no longer the white settlers. Today's culprits blamed for so many people still being landless, are fellow black Kenyans, including many officials of the huge land-buying co-operative societies, who are accused of cheating thousands of small shareholders by grabbing all the fertile land for themselves with the shareholders' contributions.

Some of these land-purchasing societies have delayed allocating land to their members for periods up to 15 years, usually because there is no land left to allocate. This situation has become so serious that the government ordered that unless society officials allocated land to shareholders by the end of May, they would be arrested and charged.

As more and more of these land scandals have come to light, the government has been forced to take a strong line. President Moi has himself taken up some individual cases of peasants who have apparently been cheated out of their land through trickery, or who have been actually forced off their small farms by usurpers, even by thugs hired by rich landowners.

The issue has generated so much heat throughout Kenya, especially in the fertile highland land on either side of the equator, that one outspoken junior minister has suggested that greed alone might not be the main cause of so many fraudulent land deals, but rather a sinister conspiracy to destabilize Moi's regime.

Marlin Shikuku, who as a junior Minister for Economic Planning is accustomed to dramatic outbursts, has claimed that the country was "heading for destruction" as a result of rich people using their money "to ruin Kenya".

He has claimed that the conspiracy is a two-pronged one, with one arm consisting of wealthy businessmen exploiting ordinary

peasants by not allocating them the land they have already paid for.

The other prong, consisted of some civil servants who were trying to discredit the government by not implementing development projects and delaying others.

He revealed that the conspiracy also included "big-time" smugglers who are bitter at Moi's clampdown on the smuggling racket.

In recent weeks government-appointed teams have begun revealing the names of people alleged to have taken millions of shillings worth of public money for their own use.

Mr. Elijah Mwangi, Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, reinforced the "conspiracy" theory when he said that some of his own cabinet colleagues were part of the disgruntled group wanting to see the government collapse.

Among prominent personalities named by recent investigations have been one of Moi's closest advisers, the brilliant Masai leader, Stanely Ochirop who is currently Minister for Social Services, having been moved from the Local Government Ministry last year.

The inquiry into the activities of Kenya's local authorities came up with evidence that the local council in Narok gave Ochirop a "present" of 1,000 acres of forestland and he was Minister of Local Government — one of 13 people who were given land which had been allocated for poor landless Masai.

With land such a hot issue in Kenya, several attempts have been made to get parliament to place a ceiling on the amount of farmland which individuals can own, but on each occasion this has been rejected.

The result is that a few people own vast tracts of land, including some senior civil servants who are so busy looking after their agricultural enterprises that they are seldom to be found at their official desks.

Moi became so incensed with one land company, the Matanya Farming Company, that he stepped in with a presidential decree ordering the company's directors to vacate land immediately to the shareholders.

This followed a successful appeal by the company officials against a court ruling which allowed them to delay giving plots to the rightful owners, as has happened in so many other cases.

In last week's episode, American reporter Christine Dameyer succeeded in joining a group of Afghan freedom fighters in their struggle against the occupiers of their land. This week, still enrobed in the shroud of the Afghan woman, she tells of the approach to the battlefield with Ruhani, one of the leaders, and the fighting that ensues....

Aghalistan. He was interrupted by several bands of fighters who had arrived for instruction, bullets, and flour. It was the eve of a big showdown: a convoy of 30 Soviet tanks was approaching to relieve a fort under siege by Jelaaluddin's mujahideen.

The rumble of exploding bombs woke me the next morning. I hiked with several mujahideen across steep hills to the battlefield. The Soviet convoy, under clouds of smoke billowing from two tanks already blown up by the mujahideen, was nearing the fort. The chatter of rotor blades signalled the arrival of helicopter gunships from Kabul. Camouflaged by brown blankets, we watched them bomb the villages where the mujahideen hid below the fort. Flaming rocket bursts tore through the sky. We turned our attention back to the tanks, now massed on the riverbank. They shelled mujahideen positions the rest of the day. On our way back to camp, a thunderous boom sounded close at hand. A shell had struck the ledge where we were.

Jelaaluddin offered a horse and escort to go anywhere I wanted in

and asked me through his interpreter why America doesn't help the freedom fighters. "We hear so many voice of America speeches praising our effort, but we have never received the weapons we desperately need. Even the Afghans in the refugee camps say, 'Don't send us food, please just send arms.' Many tribesmen are fighting with rusty rifles from the turn of the century."

But the odds didn't daunt the Afghans. I watched them blow up three to five tanks every day for the next week with their small portable rocket launchers.

The battle ended in a stunning victory for the freedom fighters: 25 tanks destroyed, two helicopters shot down, two ammunition trucks seized, approximately 250 Soviets and Afghan Army troops killed, and many prisoners taken. The mujahideen had suffered two dead and 12 wounded. I had suffered a broken fingernail.

Ironically, I returned across the Pakistan border hidden in an ambulance, the driver urgently calling "zaahmlon, zaahmlon" (wounded) to get through the checkpoints.

Book on US foreign policy creates controversy

Continued from page 32

Just world affairs, and personal lust for power and glory.

There were numerous moments during their first years in power when Nixon and Kissinger would aside nearly all considerations other than personal or political motives. Kissinger's underestimation of Secretary of State Roger's Mid East plan and his "tilt" toward Pakistan allowing the regime of Yahya Khan to brutalize what was then East Pakistan are prime examples.

Nixon ordered Pentagon: Bomb Palestinians

But probably the harshest revelation in relation to American Mid East policy in Hersh's investigation is the Nixon-Kissinger decision, probably taken on 8 September 1970, to use planes from the American Sixth Fleet to "destroy the PLO."

On 6 September that the PFLP hijacked a Swiss and two American passenger planes and took them to an airport 30 miles outside of Amman. Three days later a British airliner was seized with the PFLP threatening to destroy the planes and kill the over 500 passengers unless all PLO members held in Swiss, German, British and Israeli jails were freed, the situation was the centre of world attention.

Hersh reports, "The hijackings did more than jangle nerves in Washington. Nixon, deciding that the time had come to destroy the Fedayeen, ordered American Navy planes from the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean to bomb the PLO's hideaways. The strike was meant to be purely punitive, a warning blow. Nixon's goal was not to save the American hostages, but to demonstrate America's willingness to challenge the PLO."

In attempting to ascertain Kissinger's exact role in this unprecedented decision to use American aircraft to attack Palestinian targets, Hersh writes, "There is no evidence that Kissinger raised any objections to the order, which the president himself verbally gave to Laird (then secretary of defence)."

But Laird did. "We had bad weather for 48 hours," Laird recalled years later, with a grin. "The secretary of defence can always find a reason not to do something. There's always bad weather."

When asked what the president hoped to accomplish with the bombings, Laird told Hersh, "The probably wanted to show the Russians that, by God, they couldn't tell what he might do."

Though Laird was reluctant to discuss the incident in full detail, Hersh did find out that in a conversation with a former government official who after the Nixon order Laird had expressed "doubt as to the presidential order and at Kissinger's role in urging its execution."

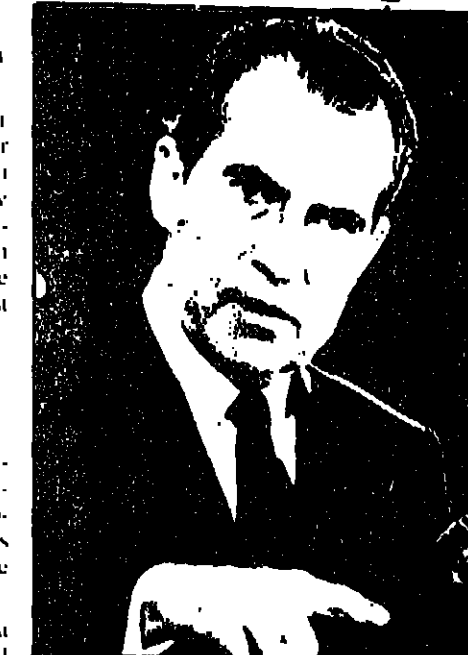
"The official remembers the conversation," Hersh continues. Laird said, "Conducting an air operation would have been incredibly dumb." He explained that he had been forced to move quickly to prevent the White House from going ahead with the order. He said that he was not a member of the joint chiefs of staff, who would have been only too willing to do what the president and Kissinger wanted.

Laird telephoned Moore and said, according to Hersh's carefully reconstructed account, "Tom, the president's order... we're just going to have to live with it here for the next 48 hours." Laird managed to stall for days, although Kissinger telephoned to find out why it was not carried out. The White House seemed to accept the explanation of bad weather, and eventually rescinded the order. Nixon had changed his mind."

Though neither Nixon nor Kissinger ever revealed the order to bomb the Fedayeen in their own memoirs, Hersh did discover that Kissinger once described the incident to at least one of his close associates, depicting it solely as an example of "Nixon's irrationality" and not mentioning his own role in encouraging the president.

Laird has continued to refuse to give further details about the incident, joking that "if I'm going to be in any position on a direct order, I'm not going to tell anybody about it."

What would have happened to the 500 plus hostages held by the PLO in the Sixth Fleet attack on the PLO's hideaways is of course unknown. After the



Nixon wanted to destroy the Fedayeen



Khan held the key to Nixon's re-election

attack order was rescinded the US continued to refuse to negotiate with the Fedayeen. Instead steps were taken to threaten a military rescue operation. A carrier task force in the Mediterranean was ordered to deploy off the coast of Lebanon and some army units in Europe were placed on "semi-alert."

Plans were leaked to the American press from the Pentagon that American paratroopers might be airlifted into the Middle East. These plans, Hersh speculates, might have caused the Palestinians to take the decision to destroy the aircraft on the ground on 12 September while shifting the hostages to a hideaway.

Prize-winning investigative journalist

The author of this unique and probably unprecedented investigation of American foreign policy-making as it really occurred, Seymour Hersh, first came to national prominence more than a decade ago when as a New York Times reporter he exposed the My Lai massacre. The story of how American troops slaughtered hundreds of Vietnamese civilians shocked and angered large segments of the American public and contributed to support for the then expanding peace movement.

Hersh is the only four-time winner of the George Polk Award for his reporting on international affairs.

Widely respected for his integrity and journalistic denunciation to seek out the truth, Hersh has provided insights into both the man Henry Kissinger and the system of American foreign policy-making lately before achieved.

More than a 'tilt' toward Pakistan

In his 20-page chapter on "The India-Pakistan War," Hersh insists that support for Pakistan was determined almost solely on cold war and geopolitical grounds, though Nixon did have a personal hatred for Indira Gandhi.



Kissinger: Hersh is a slimy liar



Desai: A CIA informer?

"For Nixon and Kissinger, there was no issue," Hersh concludes. "Yahya Khan held the key to Nixon's re-election. Their conduct to the Chinese would not be challenged."

Even when twenty American assigned to the consulate in Dacca cabled the same department in a highly unusual mass formal dissent from official policy, neither Kissinger nor Nixon reconsidered.

"Our government has failed to denounce the suppression of democracy," the cable from Dacca read. "Our government has failed to denounce atrocities... while at the same time bending over backwards to placate the (West Pakistan) government... private Americans have expressed disgust. We, as professional public servants, express our dissent with current policy and fervently hope that our true and lasting interests here can be defined and our policies redirected in order to salvage our nation's position as a moral leader of the free world."

The response of the White House was to transfer out of Dacca the top American official, Archer Blood, and to ridicule the American ambassador in India who had also cabled that the US should "promptly, publicly and prominently deplore this brutality... it is most important that these actions be taken now, prior to inevitable and imminent emergence of horrible truths."

According to the thoroughly documented Hersh account, Nixon and Kissinger were prepared to risk war together with China against the Soviet Union. "There was an appalling ignorance in the White House of the realities of South Asia... it was a series of misjudgements."

White House actions and attitudes lead, according to Hersh, "to a disastrous war with India, the end of Yahya Khan's regime, and the emergence of an independent Bangladesh led by the Awami League." But in the process, there was also a decision by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger to risk world war in a South Asia showdown with the Soviet Union.

As Hersh reconstructs the events and thinking of those days, "Nixon and Kissinger totally misread the situation, and the showdown they expected never took place. But if it had begun, and if China had decided to intervene on the side of West Pakistan, as Nixon and Kissinger convinced themselves it would, the United States has ready to do battle allied to China and against the Soviet Union."

This entire episode brought out the very "worst" of the Nixon-Kissinger White House. "The basic Nixon-Kissinger goal," writes Hersh, "was, of course, to protect the prospective opening to China, but there were other factors."

Nixon hated Prime Minister Gandhi and viewed her as a decent but "bitch," a view that Henry Kissinger was careful to emulate. Nixon had visited New Delhi on his private tour around the world, and had been treated there with little ceremony, to his everlasting dissatisfaction. He remembered best a dinner with a leading Indian politician who was a vegetarian and did not drink in Pakistan, however, it had gone much better. Yahya Khan, with his patrician manner and his military background, knew how to throw a party with plenty of Scotch.

Decision to risk great power conflict

Indira Gandhi had visited Washington in early November determined to warn the White House that war between India and Pakistan was becoming inevitable if Yahya Khan did not stop his genocide in East Pakistan. But both Nixon and Kissinger seemed unwilling to accept Gandhi's approach or assessment, and even went out of their way to insult her by keeping her waiting 45 minutes before their scheduled meeting.

Pakistan attacked eight Indian airfields on 3 December and it took India but 2 weeks to defeat Yahya Khan's beleaguered army. But it was during these two weeks that the Nixon White House took the decision to risk a major great power conflict, according to Hersh's account.

"The most critical step took place at a White House meeting on 12 December, when Richard Nixon decided to risk war with the Soviet Union to salvage his policy. 'It was symptomatic of the internal relationships of the Nixon administration,' wrote Kissinger, 'that neither the secretary of state nor of defence... attended this crucial meeting, where, as it turned out, the first decision to risk war in the triangular Soviet-Chinese-American relationship was taken.'"

Hersh adds that both Nixon and Kissinger have subsequently written that they left that meeting convinced that a great power struggle might take place. Dressing up what was in effect his own decision in the mantle of patriotism and presidential mystique, Kissinger wrote in his memoirs, "History's assessment of Nixon, whatever its conclusions, must not overlook his courage and patriotism in making such a decision, at risk to his immediate political interest, to preserve the world balance of power for the ultimate safety of all free people."

But according to Hersh, "Kissinger stated it incorrectly. Nixon was willing to risk world war for his immediate political interest. For the safety of his 1972 summit in Peking," which, Hersh adds, Nixon saw as his ticket to another term in the White House.

Rare brand of Journalism

There might be a tendency, especially among foreign analysts, to discount such journalistic investigations and evaluations of the processes and personalities behind the making and conduct of American foreign policy.

But Seymour Hersh's book is far more than a causal or sensationalist study. Hersh is one of the rare breed of American investigative journalists who have the capacity and the reputation to take on such a challenging assignment.

He must be forgiven if at times his analytical assessments seem to go somewhat beyond the factual information he presents. After spending more than 3 years on this single effort, coupled with his working for The New York Times during much of the period in question, Hersh's effort deserves serious thought and careful reading. In all likelihood, Hersh's version of what really happened and why is probably closer to the truth than the combined efforts of Nixon and Kissinger in their memoirs to dominate how we evaluate what happened during those tumultuous years.

The coming days

By Abdul Rahim Omar

DURING THE last week, Israel escalated tension on the lines of confrontation with the Syrian forces, and involved the United States officially by requesting the US to explain to Syria that Israel cannot accept to see Syrian provocations continue. Israeli official statements emphasised that Israel is the one party to decide the place of the game and its rules and that Israel will not allow Syria to wage a war of attrition against it.

Because Israel knows that its projects in Lebanon will not work and because it feels that Camp David agreements with Egypt may collapse any minute unless bolstered by a series of agreements with the other Arab countries, and because Israel feels that its projects are facing failure even though backed by American approval and military achievements, the Israeli planners see that this is their chance to wage a new war against Syria and the Arab nation. During this war Israel will wave the American flag while in reality it will be waving its Zionist banner to look as the defender of the region against Soviet infiltration.

A lot will depend on Soviet attitude but more will depend on Reagan's policy and whether he will resort to Mr. Haig's policy which considers the Arab-Israeli conflict as a fight against the Soviet Union while disregarding Arab existence in the Arab homeland.

The roots of backwardness

Part 2

Continued from last week

An ill-starred slave woman, like Sumayya, must see her would-be husband, a full grown up stalwart and promising young man, picked out by the feudal lord, Alsuideiri's body guard, taken away and operated on to be castrated and to be added to the train of eunuchs attending on the prince's countless wives. A well-meant unemployed lad, like "Abdul Munt", has to have the burden of looking after his dying father and of carrying him along on his back even when flooding torrents or shelling Republican bomber-craft would drive the whole slave population in hilly-burly panic to find shelter in the caverns of the low mountain-protected ridge of the valley.

Yet his previous struggle and the previous connections he had with down trodden classes prove to be his guidelines towards salvation. His awakening comes when he hears of Sumayya's deep sorrow for his temporary surrender to the prosecutor and untimely estrangement from the down crushed slaves, he so much sympathised with before. He only needed to hear how the garbage collector "Abaja" had found Ibn-Amina's severed hand in one of his garbage bags and how the poor tramp killed himself with continuous drunkenness over the shock to check his wicked course of a compromise. He paid a visit to Sumayya, received her blessings and left for Jidda to join hands once again with Mish'n, a tough veteran activist for the labour class. Finally he believed that the salvage of Palestine comes through the struggle for the extermination of Arab backwardness.

By Henry Matar

called the 'ravine'. What a miserable life, not even fit for irrational animals!

On the unsettled quagmire ground, bordering on slavery on one side and on the brink of surrender to the persecuting tyrant, on the other side — totter the few literate of Najran. Among these, the immigrant Pakistani physician, in charge of public health, waxes indifferently disgusted with the ennu of his futile work; and the Palestinian maker of the cheap "Falafel" sandwiches, "Ra'fat", has to undergo imprisonment and all the atrocities of oriental prison tortures just because the telegraph operator, another member of the narrow literate group negligently misunderstands his order for "Falafel moulds" into an order for "shelling bombs." Yet most interesting of the same group is Abu-Shinan, who definitely stands for the so-called educated class of society. His is a wavering un-

settled character. Disillusioned by a previous abortive class-struggle he had participated in, he falls an easy victim of the American CIA man's intrigues. Lured by the superficial magic paraphernalia of the Westerner's civilizational superiority, here represented in drink and sex, and seeking self-safety through opportunist striking a compromise, the seemingly literate Abu-Shinan is ready to sell his soul to the devil.

It remains to ask whether the Arab world has over the stretch of about thirty years learned the lesson of destroying the roots of corruption, indifference, foreign influence, inertia, idol (but not necessarily hero) worship and isolationism.

The moral of the story

By Osama El-Sherif

WHEN I FIRST met Saad in the United States he was just finishing his Masters in social sciences. We became very good friends all through the time I spent there. Now he is still in the States trying to do his Ph.D. in political science. What fascinated me most about Saad was his absolute rejection of reality: Arab reality. Whenever he talked about Asira, his hometown just few kilometres north of Nablus, he made it sound as if normal life was never affected by war, separation and captivity. He smiled and told jokes as a group of us sat in the campus park sipping tea and smoking cigarettes. His eyes nearly filled with tears as he spoke of his mother and father and his six brothers and sisters. His knowledge of reality was obvious to us. But his refusal to accept it was the most essential thing to him.

He planned his long-term ambitions as if he was going back to his small agricultural town sleeping peacefully in the palm of Jabal Al-Nar. And since he was the oldest among us we listened carefully to his stories about the old wars and the national heroes who died fighting against Israel.

I lived with Saad for some time. While I was staying with him I was astonished by his pure and simple faith in the future. It was a strange feeling coming from a man who studied politics, and yet his belief was not only based on emotions but also on firm political and historical grounds. There were times when I found him crying alone in his lonely apartment in the south side of the city. We never talked about it and life for him and I went as a student's life should be.

Because of his simple nature and his outspoken mind he got in trouble many times with his professors and classmates. Whenever the subjects of the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, Arab-Israeli conflict and Islam in general were discussed in class, he would stand up and talk for a long time in his broken English

distorted even more by his strong Palestinian accent. He would not sit down until he got in a fight with the professor or clashed with one of the Zionist believers in the class. He was never afraid of facing his opponents because he believed in his heart that he was right all the way.

In the hours of darkness, when a group of us sat before the television screen to watch the invasion of Lebanon and the massacres of thousands of Palestinians, Saad was the only one who did not express any emotions. His eyes were fixed at the screen and his mind was somewhere else most of the time.

I left him in a sad condition. His life began to change for the worse. He stopped attending classes and his will to stand up and lecture Americans on the injustices done to Palestinians died out. The last days before I left the States he disappeared for long hours only to be found wandering aimlessly around the campus at late hours.

Saad didn't write to me for more than six months. We talked on the phone a couple of times but life and his worries separated us for sometime, until last week when I received a letter from him. It was a long and sad letter with lots of emotions and feelings expressed. Saad has given up his hopes of going back to Palestine. His heart has lost what it used to give him in terms of courage and hope. His eyes began to get used to seeing reality as it was...covered with blood and broken promises. His mind began to comprehend the futility of all attempts to explain things. He realized that many things do not necessary require explanation in this part of the world. Saad has lost the hopes that made him stand free and strong on his own two feet for all of his life.

Saad will need time to think about us and himself. His whole life has to be changed now, his aims must be polished and presented in another manner. Saad like us has lost his true soul, and that is the moral of the story!

Kamel Abu Jaber



Mr. Begin, Sephardi Jews, and June

Greetings To Jerusalem!

THIS IS a message to the lemon and orange blossoms in the plains of Palestine; an Arab land now called Israel, Judea and Samaria. Like the land beneath the heavy boots of Israeli soldiers, your fragrance remains, calling back the original owners: A call that, unfortunately, has not yet received serious Arab attention and effort.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, born in the sad Hebrew month of Av, 1913, in Brest-Litovsk, Poland, graduate of East European prejudice, underground violence and terror, is the present ruler of Palestine. Under the tutelage of Vladimir Jabotinsky, once called by David Ben Gurion, "Vladimir Hitler", Mr. Begin was taught. Trained in Jabotinsky's Etzel, the Irgun Z'vai Le'umi (National Military Organization), and becoming its leader following the death of Jabotinsky, Mr. Begin further radicalized that already terrorist organization. Etzel taught that every Jew had a right to be in Palestine, that only violence and terror could be understood by the Arabs, and that only through force could the state of Israel be created, sustained, and expanded. The symbol of this organization is a hand grasping a rifle over the map of all Palestine and Jordan. Its motto is a simple though significantly violent one: "Rak Kach" (Only Thus). "Only Thus" is still the mental attitude of Mr. Begin. Can such an individual who receives visitations from prophets who tell him to commit acts of violence, achieve peace? Can he even be expected to work seriously toward that end? Unless it be peace at the point of a gun or a knife, and that is not peace.

How Mr. Begin attracted the Sephardi Oriental Jews into the ranks of his militant party, is a puzzling question. Surely, of all the people of Israel, the Orientals, discriminated against by the Ashkenazim, of which Mr. Begin is one, should work against, not for, Mr. Begin. Perhaps they think they were ill-treated in the Arab countries from which they emigrated. However, should each Sephardi Jew look into his own conscience, he would surely come to the realization that his people formed part of the Arab populations of Tunisia, Yemen or Algeria were not in any better condition than his own group. One would expect that, on the basis of this realization, they would act as a bridge for peace, not as a weapon of militancy and violence. They, the Orientals, are of the region, linguistically, culturally, and socially. They, unlike the European Ashkenazi, are, like the Arabs, true semites, not descendants of the Khazar tribes of central Asia. Of all the Jewish people of the world, they are the closest to the Arabs, perhaps even Arabs whose religion happened to be Jewish. Their support of Mr. Begin is not only puzzling, but lamentable.

June is a sad month for the Arab people. It was 6 June, 1967 that Jerusalem, and all of Palestine fell to the invading forces of Israel. That was 16 years ago. One year ago, on 5 June 1982, the so-called Peace for Galilee operation began, and now, much of Lebanon is under Israeli occupation. Neither June, 1967, nor June 1982 brought peace, nor does they seem likely to do so.

On 4 June 1983, about 150,000 Israelis, supporters of the Peace Now Movement, demonstrated against Mr. Begin's government demanding Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. It is hoped that many of them were Oriental Jews for, these in particular, suffering from the double discrimination of history and now of their Ashkenazi compatriots, should understand the plight of the Palestinians with whom they lived in peace throughout most of history.

They must ask themselves whether they belong to the region or are simply dominating it. Conquerors, they must know from experience, come and go, but the people remain. Is it healthy to keep this feud raging within the two remaining scions of the Semitic race, and for how long? Violence begets only violence, either immediate or future. Surely they must also realize that, wherever Israel expands, it will be surrounded by Arabs.

No one can deny the dedication of Mr. Begin to his people, yet, is he the leader of the future? As he, himself, entered Palestine illegally and preached and practiced violence with no remorse, can he be expected to accept the olive branch of peace? A man who sings of Orange Blossoms over the mutilated bodies of his victims? You must ask yourselves, where is he leading you?

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QUOTES

"If my compatriots speak of lost liberty when they are merely inconvenienced by deferring their vacations in the face of our deficit, I think they are victims of a curious confusion." — Andre Chandernagore, French European affairs minister.

"Mrs. Gandhi is at the top, and there you can begin to feel insecure because you can't go anywhere but down, I'm starting at the bottom. There's nowhere to go but up." — Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, launching her own political party, on her mother-in-law.

"When I see one human being besotted by another for reasons of rank and station, and the aura that surrounds those ranks and stations, my flesh creeps." — Ian Warden, Canberra Times, on the Australian visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.



"I am distrustful of the Japanese. It's my bias." — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines.

"They have stolen our liberties for a fistful of dollars." — Liberation, Paris, on the imposition of financial restrictions on foreign travel.

"Japan has gained in peace what it wanted to attain through military means — economic dominance in Asia." — Professor Lau Telk Soon, University of Singapore.



"We had no knowledge before we came as to the strong position of the Chinese government with regard to the Taiwan question. My knowledge of foreign affairs, to be quite truthful, is extremely limited." — Tip O'Neill, speaker of the US House of Representatives, China.

Letters

Facts in British records

To the editor:

I am writing in response to the letter of Mr. Abdullah Khan which appeared in the Letters to the Editor of The Star's June 2 - 8 issue.

Mr. Khan has accused the producers of the film "Gandhi" of distorting facts of history. While these facts are now available to all to read in the recently released tenth volume of British official records on the partition of India, we feel pained that Mr. Khan should distort the facts of contemporary history of describing the incidents in Assam as massacres of Muslims. He appears to be completely ill-informed of the background to the events in Assam. The problem there is economic and political and not religious. Needless to emphasise that there are 80 million Muslims living in India.

K.S. Bhandary
Information Attache
Indian embassy

The Jerusalem Star

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Palestine remains the issue

ONCE AGAIN the West Bank rebels against Israel's occupation on the anniversary of 6 June 1967. And though there is no need for more condemnations and denunciations it is high time action was taken to save the area from an imminent war.

It is hoped that the current pause in US foreign policy concerning the Middle East will bring about realistic conclusions and decisions. For it is clear now to most sides involved in the Middle Eastern crisis that Mr. Reagan's attitude towards issues in the area has increased the possibilities of confrontation between the warring parties, especially in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. It is important for US foreign policy makers to understand that although the more pressing issue in the Middle East now is the troop withdrawal from Lebanese soil, the Palestinian problem and the future of occupied Arab lands by Israel still remain the major source of conflict in the area. And until the US accepts to negotiate with the PLO and put forward realistic ideas for the future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Palestinian refugees, tension will keep escalating in the area. This will reduce the chances for political solutions and increase military clashes.

If the United States manages in the end to solve the current crisis in the Bekaa Valley and achieve a complete withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon, then it would have to face the Palestinian question. The US will not be wise to waste time and allow a more radical Palestinian group to take over the PLO. If this situation ever develops then all plans to a peaceful solution to the Middle Eastern problem would be invalid.

Let the locals compete

A SUGGESTION aired last week in the National Consultative Council, that further action be taken to support the native construction industry in Jordan, is worthy in intent, and we sympathise with its purpose. But the methods proposed to promote Jordanian contracting companies as opposed to foreign-based firms, we believe, do not do justice to this complex situation with its implications for public finance, private business and the country's long-term development drive.

It has been correctly noted that many large construction contracts are awarded to foreign companies at the expense of local ones, even when the locals have the skill and experience to handle the jobs. This is a result of the fact that the foreigners — sometimes due to subsidies from their governments, and sometimes due to simple economies of scale — are able to do the work more cheaply. It is understandable that the government would wish to get a good job done quickly and inexpensively.

The other side of the coin is that short-term gains, in the form of savings on one project or another, can cause losses in the long run: by leaving the local construction industry at a fairly elementary level; where it will never get the chance to become experienced enough for the big jobs. Once again, here we agree. But the solution is not to be found in simplistic formulas like giving a certain kind of work always to local firms. Such a policy would only send us again down the road of shoddy workmanship, laxity and overbidding, which does nobody good.

It may be true that prequalification and tendering processes need to be modified. But the only way to build up a competitive, high-quality local construction industry is to allow it to compete with firms of high quality. The government already has a policy in some cases of awarding locally even when the foreign firm's bid is lower, as long as it is within a certain margin; certain projects are being tendered (with foreign governmental assistance) to local firms only. But when projects costing millions are involved, a client can't be committed to choosing from a certain category of firms that may be much more expensive.

On the subject of subsidies from foreign governments to their countries' firms, it could be said that this is another form of financial assistance those governments can give Jordan to keep its development costs low.

The same general points apply to contracts in any industry or business in addition to construction. We would simply ask the local firms to consider how they would choose if they were subcontracting large and expensive portions of their work.

Amman Little League baseball ends season

CHEERS—IT'S SALUTE!

Story and Pictures
by Tricia Weir
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Cheers and gasps rang out early last Friday morning from the playing fields at the American Community School, as the final day of Little League Baseball began.

A play-off match was first on the programme, between AIK and Chase Manhattan who battled for first and second place in the junior section. The game ran to a score of 30-15 putting AIK, who have lost only one match out of eight, at the top of their group.

In the Mid-league, Intercon played Ellis for second and third place. Ellis won seven to six in what proved to be the most exciting match of the day, leaving them second to Telcom.

The Mid-league All-star game between Telcom/International Traders/Citibank and Intercon/Cairo-Amman Bank/ Ellis was fraught with injury problems. Shane Edwards went down when his left elbow was hit by a stray ball and he had to be taken off. Oantl Kaechele also left the field after Mutale Chlangwa's foot collided with her unprotected leg at home base. She was catcher and her shield had slipped. None of the injuries were serious and the score resulted in a 24-7 win for Intercon Cairo-Amman Bank/Ellis.

At noon the final match of the season took place between League champions Salute and an All-star team drawn from Royal Falcons and Foxboro. The two great pitchers Brandon Benedicto (Salute) and Muthena Shamma (Royal Falcons) were in fine form and again each proved his consistent value to his team. With the score standing at 8-1 for Salute in the fourth inning Brandon struck out three batters in a row. In the fifth inning Meredith Dash made a fine catch putting Salute's Hussein Adwan out.

The sixth inning was uneventful. Gary Green almost fell over in despair after missing a certain catch, but the score stood at 13-3.

The All-stars managed to pick up four more runs in the seventh inning, making the final total 13-7 for Salute.

With the games behind them all the teams assembled to receive their awards which were presented by Mr. Edward P. Djerejian, the US



THE RUNNERS UP. Royal Falcons step up to receive their awards. Their standing at the end of the season was four games won and five games lost in the Senior League. All through the series they gave opposition and spectators alike many exciting moments of play.

Charge d'Affaires. Sadly, many of the dedicated coaches and organizers will be leaving Amman this summer, but they will have left the children and their parents with memories of a fiercely competitive and decidedly enjoyable Little League Baseball season, 1983.

TEAM STANDINGS for end of season 1983

	Games Won	Lost
T-BALL		
AIK (Champions)	7	1
Chase Manhattan	6	2
Alfa Laval	4	3
Mariotti	3	4
Grindlays	3	4
Arab Wings	3	4
Arab/American Express	2	5
Arab/Jordan Express	1	6
MID-LEAGUE		
Telcom (Champions)	6	1

Ellis	6	2
Intercon	5	3
Cairo-Amman Bank	3	4
Citibank	1	6
International Traders	1	6

SENIORS		
Salute (Champions)	9	1
Royal Falcons	4	5
Foxboro	1	8



THE CHAMPIONS. The Salute team and their coaches (throw up their caps in jubilation after their final game of the series, Salute won nine games and lost only one, making them the undisputed victors in the Senior League.

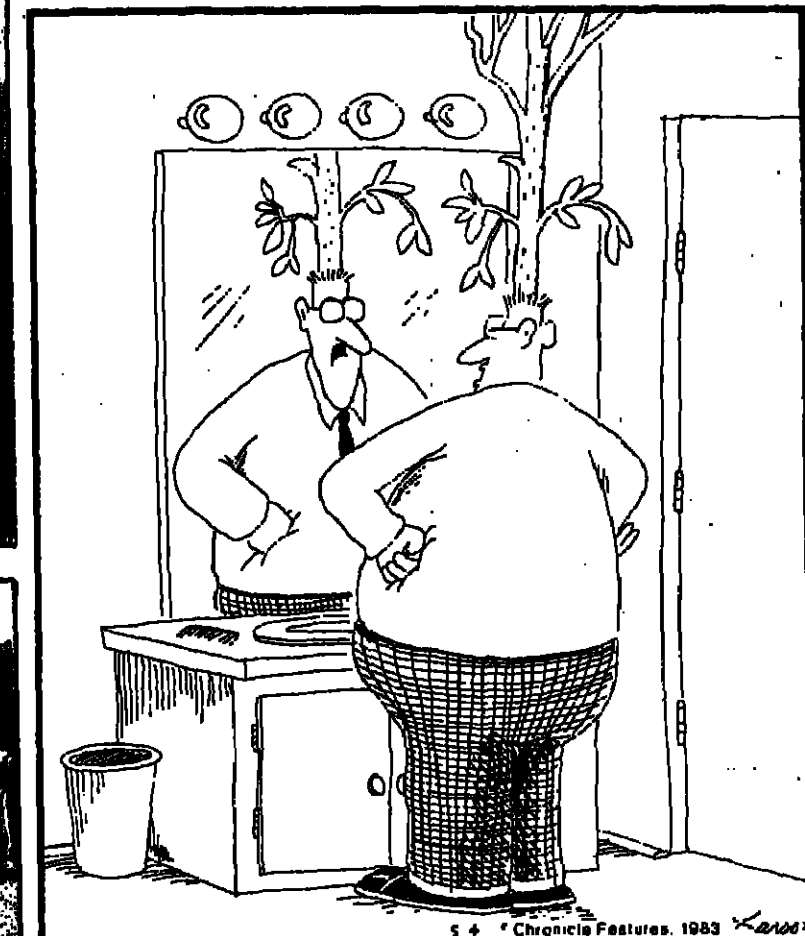


UMPIRE Paul Haverstick and field umpire Ed van der Berg have a quiet word before the big game, just managing to avoid a practice ball heading in their direction!

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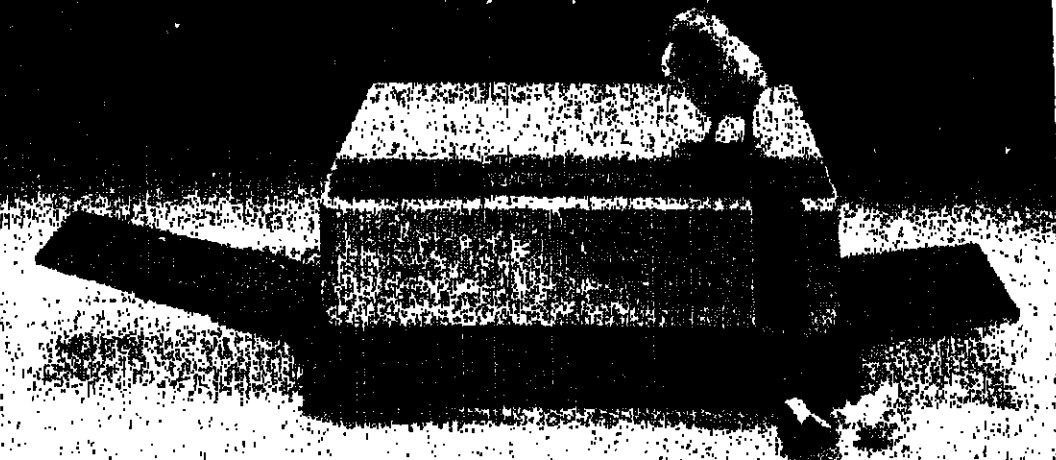
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VIEWPOINT

16 years of radical change

By Ya'acoub Jabber

DURING THE 16 years since Israel launched its premeditated, well-planned war on three Arab states in the Middle East, it has witnessed many radical changes, some of which have become unchallengeable realities. Some people tend to describe the changes as merely representing a shift in tactics. Other call them the courage and the insight to call them inevitable developments.

One of the most dramatic changes has been an explicit Arab consensus that Israel is a reality and should be dealt with accordingly. Arab states at present are mistakenly referred to as either "moderates" or "reactionaries". One can hardly discern where the difference between the two groups lies, since both have accepted UN resolutions which openly or tacitly recognize Israel.

If they differ on means of reaching a final settlement, they meet in the end on the basic principles which should govern the settlement, including the return of all territories occupied in the 1967 war and finding an acceptable formula to satisfy the Palestinians' national demands.

Consequently, Arab states in general have responded favourably to international initiatives to solve the problem peacefully. Disagreement over this initiative or that does not change the fact that the ultimate goal of all is a just peace that will take into account the interests of all parties concerned.

Ironically enough, this almost unanimous Arab desire for just peace which treats Israel — within its pre-June 1967 boundaries — as a reality, has been met with a negative reaction from the Zionist state. Contrary to what was the case before the 1967 war, positions are now reversed. Israel rejects all peace efforts while the Arabs are genuinely seeking an end to the dispute through political means.

Arab flexibility cannot be expected to last forever in the face of Israel's unwillingness to compromise. The area now stands at a very critical juncture between the paths to a lasting peace and a protracted devastating conflict that can only end when one party completely vanquishes the other.

The Arabs have the resources and potential to survive many more defeats. Israel, however, needs only to face one major defeat to end its existence as a state.

Unfortunately, the majority of Israelis are oblivious to this simple fact, partly because they are still intoxicated with their military achievements and partly because they are misled by their leaders. Yet, thanks to the rising cost of their war in Lebanon there are indications that many Israelis are beginning to make up to the realities around them.

So, in the end, the deadly faults of Israeli leaders could prove to be the most persuasive argument for making the Israelis more desirous of peace and less enthusiastic about the use of military might.



—Abu-Bay

Middle East Editorial Opinion

EDITORIALS IN Arab newspapers this week centre on various Middle East issues, with the situation in Lebanon and the split in the Palestinian Fatah commando movement given prominence.

Some newspapers comment on the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, deploring the fact that still at this time, Arab differences are widening and no common strategy has been worked out to confront the increasingly dangerous challenges.

The right lessons

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya calls on Arab states to be more serious in drawing the right lessons from the past year's events, which included the capture of an Arab capital by Israeli forces for the first time since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

It says that the Arabs must realize that they are responsible for what has befallen them. It serves no good purpose if they try to divert attention from their mistakes by blaming others for their misfortune.

Al-Raya concludes by urging Arabs to re-assess their policies and strategies in the light of recent developments, with a view to coming up with a realistic approach to find practical solutions to their problems.

Al-Ittihad of Abu Dhabi notes that after a year of Israeli occupation of Lebanon, peace in the Middle East seems as distant as ever, and will remain so until the Palestinian problem finds the proper solution, based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

It says the Lebanese war will not be the last war, as Israel claimed at the height of the invasion; because Lebanon is not the core of the problem in the Middle East. More wars and bloodshed are likely in the future as long as the Palestinian question remains unsolved.

Al-Bayan of Dubai notes that Israeli losses in Lebanon are increasing to an extent which Israel will be unable to afford in the very short run. It says Israeli casualties in Lebanon are having a deep effect on social and political life in Israel, as they cause splits and unrest.

The paper goes on to say that Israel could resort to war in an attempt to

extricate itself from this debacle. But it also suggests that this effective war of attrition could be the practical alternative to the troop withdrawal accord.

Egypt's Al-Ahram newspaper comments on the Lebanese invasion anniversary by calling on the United States to work seriously towards ending the Arab-Israeli conflict by forcing Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"Once America deals with the problem as a whole with firmness, seriousness and objectivity, withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon can cease to be an obstacle", remarks Al-Ahram.

The Israeli press is taking an increasingly critical attitude towards the continued occupation of Lebanon. Haolam Hazeh daily notes that Defence Minister Arens, like his predecessor Sharon, claims that such a request from inside Israel will encourage Syria in continued intractability. "If we accept the logic of Arens we have to expect the opposition in a democratic country to back the mistaken policy of the government," the paper says. "As an academic, Arens must feel the foolishness of this attitude because the public can stand united without guidance under the proper terms, as is the case in a defensive war."

Koteref Rashit newspaper says that "the news about an African scientist who saw a living dinosaur in the basin of river Congo must not surprise the Israeli public, because there is another dinosaur roaming between the river Yarkon and river Awa".

This "dinosaur," it says, is the government of Israeli government, the most powerful of creatures but also slow-moving and myopic. "Smaller animals attract the dinosaur to a trap where they make him bleed and suffer. The dinosaur hesitates to go back to its natural position fearing that he will be stoned by those waiting behind the river," the paper writes.

Haaretz notes that after touring the Lebanese front, Shimon Perez has become totally convinced that the Syrians will not pull out. He did not want to wait for the Syrians to start to negotiate, but requested withdrawal from Shouf and Beirut even if Syria refuses to pull out.

"American diplomats think they can still obtain approval from Syria to withdraw. Begin wishes to grant the US another chance because co-ordination with the superpower is of maximum importance," Haaretz writes.

But, "instead of warning against defeatism coming from the Labour Party, the government has to understand that spending another winter in Lebanon will not please even its supporters."

'Rebellion threatens PLO'

The split inside Fatah is a main theme for Arab newspaper commentaries. In Abu Dhabi, Al-Ittihad newspaper says that the rebellion inside Fatah could undermine the military and political capabilities of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), but if dealt with seriously and firmly, it could bring about a more cohesive Palestinian front run by a solidly united leadership.

The paper deplores the fact that the rebellion is taking place in the very area where Israel is expected to strike at Palestinian fighters. It calls on the Arabs to intervene, to bring back unity to the Palestinian commando movement.

The English-language daily Gulf Times says the split affects the whole Palestinian military and political drive because Fatah is the largest commando movement and the centre of power in the PLO. It warns that Israel is closely watching what is going on inside Fatah, with the aim of exploiting any point of weakness that may show itself.

It points to the fact that a united Fatah movement means a powerful PLO capable of continuing and stepping up the struggle to realize the Palestinians' national aspirations.

In Amman, newspapers comment on the first anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon and the 16th anniversary of the 1967 war.

Ad-Dustour daily deplores the fact that after 16 years of the Israeli occupation, Arab attitudes have been deteriorating.

It says that following the 1967 defeat, the Arabs did not lose confidence in the eventuality of victory because the Arab subconscious had not admitted the setback, and consequently many states embarked on

massive military build-ups while armistices everywhere extended all possible support to the Palestinian resistance movement.

"During the years which have elapsed since the 1967 war, Israel's aim has been to maintain the gains it has achieved as a result of that war and to abort any effort that could minimize those gains", Ad-Dustour remarks.

The paper goes on to say that despite Israel's absolute military superiority, it is clear that a state which depends on its strength on resources far from its shores is doomed; and it cannot maintain the 1967 war's gains once the Arabs become united and determined to recover their rights.

"We wonder if it is our fortune or misfortune as a nation that the government of Menachem Begin has been assuring us day and night that our only option is to meet the challenge and avoid death — even if by death itself," the paper concludes.

Aggression's evil rewards

Al-Ra'i daily writes that since the sixth of June 1967, American policy in the Middle East has been aimed at cooperating the evil results of the Israeli aggression, which include the seizure of Arab land and the deportation of indigenous people.

It says that the good intentions demonstrated by the Arabs towards President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative were met by an escalation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories, and the US administration responded to this by committing itself more deeply to helping Israel.

Al-Ra'i criticises the Arabs for failing to rise to the challenges confronting them, saying that they should have given international resolutions and statements on the Middle East the necessary accoutrements to put them into effect.

It concludes by asserting that the building up of a new Arab state remains the sole solution to the removal of the consequences of the 1967 war as the Arabs should not await foreign powers to solve their problems but rather depend on their own efforts to achieve a just settlement.

THE hue and cry over the recent sharp rise in joblessness in the Western industrialised countries, little has been said about the growth of unemployment in developing countries. One reason for this may be that, at first glance, the rate of increase of unemployment in the Third World has been relatively low over the last two years. But, according to research just completed by ILO economist Michael Hopkins, the number of jobless in the developing world cannot fail to rise dramatically and soon unless economic growth is restored to levels above population growth. However, even more dangerous than unemployment is the persistence of massive underemployment in the Third World, which he believes can only be solved by a better distribution of the rate of economic growth.

A review of data from 92 developing countries (excluding China), with a total population of 2,254 million, shows that the average rate of increase of Third World employment over the 1980-82 period was 1.9 per cent. The reason for this surprisingly low figure, according to Mr Hopkins, is that most of the countries surveyed are not fully integrated into the world economy and therefore have been shielded somewhat from the effects of the current recession in the

Arabs in European Eyes

THE MIDDLE East region and its problems appear quite remote from European thinking. The Cannes Film Festival and the soccer tournament in European interest Europeans are more than the massing of troops on the Israeli-Syrian border or the oil slick on the Mediterranean war.

Europe is occupied with nuclear threats from the superpowers, with unemployment, elections, partisan conflicts and terrorism. I asked the spokesman of a German political party that won 28 seats in the recent elections about her party's attitude towards the Middle East and she replied with a shrug: "We know nothing about the conflict in the Middle East, but we stand in favour of solving all disputes peacefully."

This answer truthfully explains the European attitude. These few journalists and those who know about the conflict say quite truthfully: "Go to the Americans who are the only ones capable of creating solutions."

Those who do not know do not bother to know. If you insist on an answer from them they tell you: "We bear a special responsibility towards Jews hence we do not oppose their policy."

Only few people understand the Arab situation and side with it. This minority writes newspapers and lectures on television but they do so as they are haunted by "anti-Semitism" which governs conscience and the tongue.

In many Europeans, the Arabs are back to back with tyrannical systems that have killed themselves to Nazism in the past and to Communism in the present, and they dream of Islamic rule to obliterate Western civilization.

This type of picture will not change. The Arab-European dialogue so long as Europe remained in a state of loss. There is no sense in calling Europe to save us. The same rule applies to Russia and the rest of nations. If countries render moral support to us or to Israel, it does not mean they are worried about occupied lands and that they will help us. This is our mission and unless we achieve this mission, we will be despised by the whole world.

Hakim

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Employment dries up in developing world

Industrialised countries. Thus, the rise in joblessness has been most pronounced in the more prosperous Latin American nations and among the Middle East and North African oil exporters and Nigeria, and least noticeable in Africa south of the Sahara, India and Southeast Asia.

Mr Hopkins calculates that unless the substantial economic growth rates of the 1960-80 period can be resumed, the rate of increase of unemployment in Third World countries is likely to more than double — to 1.9 per cent — in the near future. The rate of economic growth in developing countries slowed to an average of around 1 per cent per annum in 1980-82, compared to a surge of some 5.5 per cent a year in the 1970-80 period.

According to Mr Hopkins' estimates, there is a distinct danger that population growth will soon outstrip economic growth, thus increasing the number of jobless even more. In many Third World countries, lower

mortality rates will cause substantial increases in the active population, especially, but not only, in poorer regions.

In low income Latin America, the labour force is expected to grow by 3 per cent a year down to the year 2000, compared to a rate of 2.4 per cent in 1960-80 period. And, in the developing countries of Asia, where the population grew by an average of 2 per cent in 1960-80, the rate of increase will be 2.5 per cent yearly to the end of the century.

Mr Hopkins' calculations are borne out by figures in the ILO's report on Employment Policy to the 1983 International Labour Conference, which predicts that in the next 20 years, the population of the developing world will increase by some 2.5 per cent a year, compared to an average rise of 1.8 per cent per annum for the rest of the world. This will add 500 million more job-seekers to Third World populations by the year 2000, the report says.

But employment/unemployment figures

fail to give a true picture of the job situation in the developing world, as they do not reflect the acute underemployment and poverty which persist there, says Mr Hopkins. Extrapolating from available data, he finds that underemployment (defined as poor access to jobs commensurate with one's skills) in developing countries (excluding China) rose steadily over the 1974-82 period, from 447 to 482 million persons. In Latin America, to take but one example, 43 million people were underemployed in 1982, compared to 38 million in 1974.

Mr Hopkins finds that the rise of underemployment is only partially determined by falling economic growth rates. Clearly, it mounted from 1974 to 1980 despite an average growth rate of 5.5 per cent a year in developing countries. And, he estimates, even if these substantial growth rates had persisted up to the present, underemployment would have continued to increase, to around 450 million.

He concludes: "This illustrates that recession or no the problem of underemployment is severe and unlikely to disappear without much greater increases in growth rates coupled with improvements in the distribution of income."

ILO

Mubarak struggles with Sadat's legacy

By Liz Thurgood

LONDON — The ghost of assassinated Anwar Sadat still haunts President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt nearly 18 months after being sworn into office. Sadat's peace with Israel has left Egypt still outside the Arab fold, and at home the initial hopes of Mubarak bringing a new order is giving way to drift and frustration.

Mubarak's dilemma is Egypt's: he knows the solutions to Egypt's overwhelming socio-economic problems — hard work and sacrifice — but has no popular political base from which to enforce them.

"Mubarak has inherited power, but not yet seized it," say Egyptian observers. The president's cool, low-key exterior shows increasing signs of starting to crack.

Such presidential frustration was almost palpable at a recent rally where Mubarak alternately beseeched and berated the Egyptian worker. In a rambling two-hour speech he offered his 45 million countrymen little beyond exhortations for more work "Japanese-style", an attack on the opposition press, and his latest thoughts on regional politics — always a temptation for Egyptian leaders who know they can do little to halt rising population figures or falling standards of living.

Central to Mubarak's problems is the almost impossible legacy bequeathed by Sadat. Soon after the assassination in October 1981, the new president released many political prisoners, announced a limited liberalisation — allowing his secular but not Islamic opponents access to the press — and publicly waged a war on corruption that had become endemic during the Sadat years.

After the political theatre of his predecessor, Mubarak's low-key life-style won public acclaim: he refused to move into the presidential palace, dismissed photographers from private prayers, and is generally credited with "fair but tough" handling of the Islamic militants now appearing in court on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

Mubarak's chief accomplishment to date, perhaps, has been his skill in lowering what were dangerously overblown expectations. After the peace treaty with Israel and Sadat's much-heralded liberal economic open-door policy, Egyptians had been counting on a dramatically improved life-style.

But improvement has been slow in coming, if at all. Foreign companies have arrived to help fund joint ventures but only those with quick pay-offs. Egypt's foreign debt stands at more than \$16 billion, and more than half the country's food must be imported. Inflation is at over 20 per cent, and shortages of such staples as meat, sugar and rice are commonplace.

Mubarak has changed few of Sadat's policies and, despite several cabinet reshuffles, is still surrounded by much of the old Sadat elite. Both the



Mubarak: A president's burden

Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin, and the Defence Minister Gen. Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala remain in office. The few new appointees have tended to be technocrats — skilled men in their field but with no political leverage or background.

An indication of Mubarak's long-term policy will come with his appointment of a vice-president, probably later in the year. The most obvious contenders, say observers, the former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and Mamdouh Salem, also a one-time prime minister.

Perhaps the two most popular figures in Egypt today are Sheikh Sharawy, a populist firebrand who argues that a woman's place is in the home, and the last secretary-general of the liberal Wafd party, Fuad Saragudin Pasha. The Wafd disbanded voluntarily after a brief reappearance following the bread riots in 1977, but rumours abound that the party (with or without the elderly Saragudin as leader) may stage a comeback later in the year.

Mubarak's failure to establish a power base flared embarrassingly into the open late last month with the publication of Autumn of Fury — a scathing attack on Sadat's policies — by Nasser confidant and one-time minister Mohamed Helkal. The government felt bound to close ranks against the author, and the govern-



Helkal: "Biased racist..."

ment press roundly attacked Helkal as a biased racist determined to destabilise the country.

The opposition press is acting as a potentially useful vehicle both for Egyptian grievances and, until recently, to allow Mubarak to let in a little daylight between himself and Sadat. The People's Assembly is virtually moribund and the ruling National Democratic Party little more than a gravy train.

Were Mubarak to grab the levers of power, say observers, the handles would probably come away in his hands.

All decision-making is still taken to the top. Government is severely overmanned, and it is said, for example, that no telephone can be installed without a personal nod from the telecommunications ministers.

The strength of the religious opposition is hard to assess because the groups — including El Jihad which killed Sadat — have all been driven underground, their leaders jailed or executed, and their papers banned. Emergency laws, re-introduced after Sadat's assassination, are intended to keep the militants off-balance: suspects can be picked up and held without charge for 60 days.

Mubarak is also trying to pre-empt many of the regime's old enemies. A government newspaper, Islamic Banner, was launched last year to undercut the militants by running interviews with controversial religious leaders.

Another government weekly Shabab Bihadi, appeared on newspaper stands last month to attract traditionally hostile students into more middle-of-the-road politics. Projects to distribute cheap textbooks and clothing, which were former preserves of the Islamic militants, are now being organised.

Such measures are largely seen as cosmetic. Both critics and friends warn that success will only come when real progress is made towards remedying the grievances around which the militants rally: inflation, poor housing and social injustice.

(ONS)

energy

Study prepares the way for a solar revolution

By Kathy Kakish
Special to the Star

A NEW study prepared by the Royal Scientific Society's Department of Mechanical Engineering shows that Jordan has an excellent potential for the development of solar power. Jordan's annual mean solar insolation of 5.5 — 6 Kwh/m² day compares favourably with the European and US average of 3-4 Kwh/m² day.

By using this energy source efficiently, the study entitled "The Potential of Solar Application in Jordan" says, the country could save over JD 250 million in 15 years.

Dr. Hani Mulki, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department's Solar Energy Section, told The Star that the study was prepared by the department and financed by the Ministry of Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It examined five basic areas: Jordan's energy needs, what energy resources are available at present, the current state of solar and wind power technology, how this technology could be used to close the gap between needs and present resources and what projects should be undertaken as a first step.

Oil dependence

At present Jordan is almost totally dependent on imported oil for its energy requirements. Energy consumption has increased at the remarkable rate of 16 per cent annually between 1975 and 1981. The overall consumption of energy is expected to slow down to 11 per cent annually in the period 1981-1985.

In 1981 the cost of this imported energy exceeded 13 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) and amounted to more than 100 per cent of total export earnings. By the year 2000, although the rate of energy consumption will have declined, Jordan's energy bill is expected to swallow almost 25 per cent of the country's GNP.

Rural development

One of the first priorities of the RSS study was to build up a detailed data base in order to establish the country's exact needs and to see how solar and wind energy could help to meet these needs.

The study concluded that solar and wind power could best be utilized in rural development work and in satisfying the need for certain basic services. These services included pumping stations for locations without a water network, desalination units for pumping locations with high water salinity, domestic electricity units, educational television, emergency telephones, and refrigerators for clinics and hospitals and domestic water heaters.

The total energy required to provide these services was estimated at 2.8 Gwh/d for heat energy (16 per cent of total heat energy utilized in Jordan) and 325 Mwh/d for electrical energy (4.5 per cent of total installed energy in Jordan). In addition to these figures 56 Mwh/d electrical energy (0.8 per cent of the total installed energy in Jordan) is also needed for substituting conventional energy with solar and wind energy for water pumping.

Receptivity

One important area covered by the study was on "receptivity" to the idea of alternative power by the people of Jordan. Jordan already has 40,000 solar water heaters in operation so clearly some sections of the population are receptive. But the RSS experts were particularly concerned with possible response from rural areas.

Their "Acceptance Survey" covered farmers, industrialists, merchants, tourism directors, government employees and government decision makers.

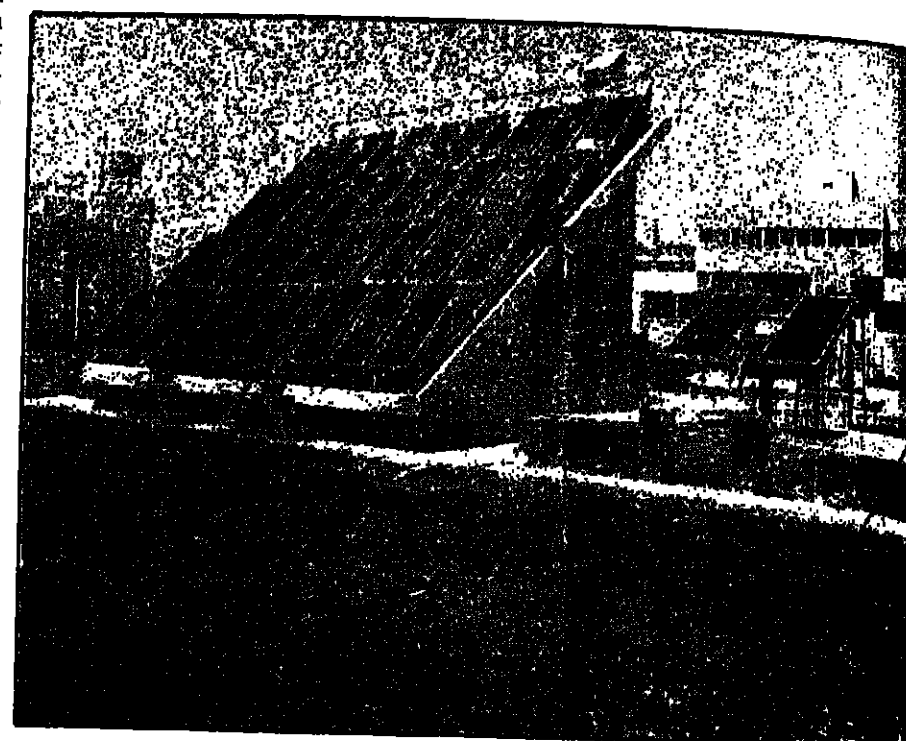
They were questioned their willingness to utilize solar power for domestic water heating, space heating, space cooling, water pumping, desalination, electrification, educational television and emergency telephones.

There was wide acceptance of all types of installation, ranging from 98.84 per cent for water heating, electrification water pumping and refrigeration to 87.73 per cent for domestic space cooling.

The report says this wide acceptance is probably due to the fact that energy is badly needed at some of the sampled areas and that it is generally assumed that solar and wind energy are technically and economically feasible.

New projects

At a recent conference in Amman the study



Jordanian research may give a lead to the rest of the Arab world

was subjected to the scrutiny of Jordanian and foreign experts. It was well received and the consensus was that it is a high-quality study, detailed and functional.

The RSS has now recommended three specific projects to be carried out over a period of two and a half years.

The first is the development of flat plate collectors for domestic and large hot water systems. The main aim of the project is to aid the RSS in setting the national standard on testing procedure for the flat plate collectors industry in Jordan.

The second project involves wind energy utilization for water pumping. The RSS has already constructed two prototype windmills — a mechanical and an electrical one for aerofol demonstration purposes.

The third project is concerned with photovoltaic applications. The main aim of the project is to aid the RSS in system design and application of a decentralized mini photovoltaic system suitable for applications by individual homes and clinics.

The idea is to be able to provide minimum basic energy needs in the form of electrical lighting, educational television, emergency phone and small refrigerator for the residence of a mayor or doctor in remote areas.

Dr. Mulki said the study is the first of its kind in the region and the RSS hopes that it will be of use to other countries. He says the methodology developed in the preparation of the study can be used as a guideline for other studies and the new technical developments deriving from the RSS projects can be utilized by other countries in developing their own alternative energy programmes.

Jordan offers new beginning for artist

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

THERE IS a proverb in Arabic that says "good fortune for some people is good fortune for others." In Jordan's case it has meant a welcome influx of talented people fleeing from the continuing troubles in Lebanon.

Ghassan Bishouti is one of the many people who had to endure much suffering and before he came to Jordan. But it seems that this suffering has translated his creative talent and now he is starting a new era in his artistic career.

He recently held his first exhibition in Jordan.

The exhibition covered many styles of work ranging from carving (Jerash) to modern ceramic (Alyp), to oils which in turn vary from classical (the pipe smoker) to natural views (Sun Set on the wharf) to Islamic (The Return of a Hero) to the abstract (motherhood) and to other styles such as "Towers."

Ghassan began to work as a sculptor at only 15 years of age, following his father who was also sculptor.

Antiques

He used to make stone and wooden statues which looked so genuinely antique, that even experts could not tell they were not. He developed his skills by taking correspondence courses at the Washington School of Art in America.

By the time he left Lebanon Ghassan was eager to establish his reputation as an artist and he had many commissions to decorate the walls and gates of some of the very sophisticated Lebanese villas with his sculpture.

In Amman Ghassan has no place to work in sculpture. So he is concentrating on painting.



Work (three-dimensional carved stone)

Tunisian artist opens Washington exhibition

WASHINGTON — Internationally-known Tunisian painter and sculptor Aly Ben Salem opened his first exhibition in Washington this month. The exhibition will continue at the African-American Institute until 3 June 1983.

The opening of the exhibition was arranged under the auspices of ambassador of Tunisia to Washington Habib Ben Yahia, and kingdon operates some of the world's largest solar generators under the "Solers" programme with the United States.

The first Solers project, using a 350 kw photovoltaic system and costing nearly US\$20 million, is supplying electricity to more than 3,000 villages, said the director.



Ben Yautier in his 1962 Mayfair exhibition — he still writes on blackboards.

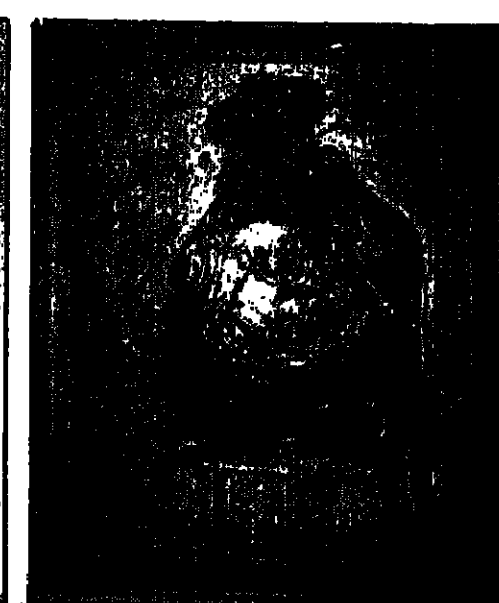
arts



Ghassan Bishouti with his father and examples of his stone carving



"The Nightmare" (oil painting)



"Sheherazade" (ceramic painting)



"Madafa" (oil painting done in Jordan)

How Big Ben struck 14 times

A STRANGE phenomenon is occurring in the Paris art world. It centres on the work of a man known to his admirers as "Big Ben". His real name is Ben Yautier, and he was born in Naples, the son of an Irish mother and a Swiss father.

He is now the leader of a would-be literary and artistic movement called Fluxus. Examples of his contributions to the movement are now on show in 14 different places in Paris, including the Pompidou Museum.

His actions speak in a way louder than his words. He came to international notice some years ago by installing a bed on a dais of a famous gallery, and then getting into bed and sleeping through an inauguration of an art exhibition.

In 1962, with an artists' group called The Misfits, he spent two weeks in the window of Gallery One in Mayfair as "Human Sculpture."

On another occasion he held up traffic in Nice by rolling himself in a barrel backwards and forwards across the Promenade des Anglais.

One of the shows currently on view consists of a collection of blackboards on which Ben has written some confessions in a childish hand. One reads: "I am a failure as an artist." Another: "I paint for glory." A third: "While you look at this, time passes."

Finally, there is one: "Anybody can have an idea."

In one series of his canvases on show at another gallery is a painting called The Bananas. It consists of banana-like shapes from paint pressed directly out of the tube and on to the canvas, and framed in expensive heavy mahogany.

It is all rather reminiscent of the lunatic art world in Paris in the Twenties, and I suppose it fulfils much the same need, whatever it was. Anyway, it is no mean feat to have one's work exhibited in 14 different Paris galleries, which makes one feel that Big Ben may be something of a business genius if not necessarily an artistic one.

(WGT)

Recycling the Gulf oil slick

THE OIL slick currently threatening the Arabian Gulf may actually be put to good use at some time.

Two experts from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Unido) have been in Qatar recently to demonstrate the use of a unique material "perlite" in protecting power and desalination units from the oil slick.

Perlite is derived from a building material available in large quantities in many countries. It is a rock-like material which is crushed and then expanded by heat. When used in oil-polluted water, it rejects water and absorbs hydrocarbons. The oil it absorbs can then be used as a fuel.

The material is considered ideal for use in Gulf waters because the seas are shallow and oil will not disperse as it would in open seas.

The use of perlite comes as part of Unido's joint co-operation with Czechoslovakia in non-metallic minerals for developing countries. Unido has been experimenting with perlite for ten years on oil-polluted lakes, rivers and seas. A demonstration of the material in Kuwait showed no trace of hydrocarbons after filtration of water with perlite.

After the perlite was demonstrated at Ras Abu Fontas in Qatar, engineers said it was a "remarkable" product but cautioned that it should be regarded as a "useful tool and not a miracle solution" to oil spill problems.

The UNDP resident representative in Qatar, Mohsen Boulares, urged the Qatar Environment Protection Committee to apply a multi-disciplinary approach in tackling the oil problem, instead of relying exclusively on traditional methods.

It may call for big investments, but the government should be practical and consider it as "highly important" for the future, said Boulares. (Opeena)

Solar One: Sun - powered plant of the future

By Jim Scheffer

THE WORLD's largest solar electric generating plant, known as Solar One, is producing electricity at its desert site near Barstow, California.

The site consists of a glistering field of mirrors, called heliostats, which catch the desert sunshine. Over 1,800 heliostats, sprawled in a fan-shaped array covering 30 hectares, focused on the central receiver, a 13.5-meter tall metal cylinder atop a 90-meter tower.

As the cylinder glows white hot in the shimmering air, Solar One produces high-pressure, 372-degree centigrade steam, which rolls the blades of a turbine generator, and sends electricity coursing into the system's power grid.

Solar One is a US \$141 million pilot project, designed and built by the McDonnell Douglas Corporation (US aerospace firm) for the US Department of Energy.

The 10-megawatt plant, operated by Southern California Edison, a utilities company, is to go through a five-year test programme as a pilot plant for the future of solar thermal engineering. But already the concept seems solid enough to spur Edison into planning for a 100-megawatt plant to be operating by 1988.

Solar thermal technology does not convert sunlight directly into electricity as does a photovoltaic cell. Instead, heliostats — computer-controlled mirrors — reflect and concentrate sunlight onto a single steam (or other vapor) generating target. The steam turns power-producing turbines.

The system was designed to produce full power even with as many as 32 heliostats out of operation. Heat stored in rocks and high-temperature oil can also produce power for four hours.

By the end of 1983 an automatic control system should be operational. With a crew of no more than four people, Solar One will automatically start each morning, run during the day, and shut down each night.

Designers hope that solar plants similar to Solar One (already demonstrating remarkable efficiency) could be built to produce electricity independently or could share peak demand hours with existing fossil-fuel generators.

Solar One's steam-produced energy could drive irrigation pumps and supply heat for crop drying, desalination or refrigeration. Solar plants could also provide thermal energy for space heating and cooling in industrial, commercial and residential areas.

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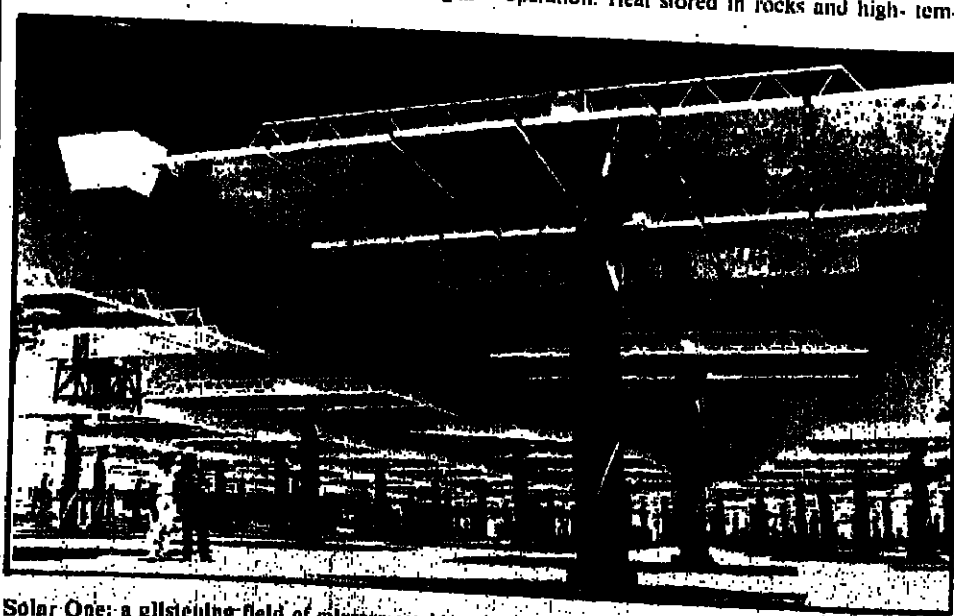
Lighting for Saudi tunnels

RIYADH (Opeena) — Long road tunnels in Saudi Arabia will soon be lit by solar energy. Hamza Khushaim, director of the solar programme at the National Centre for Science and Technology, said recently.

Preparation of designs will begin "within two months" to light tunnels in the Sarawat mountains region in the south of the country.

"Big programmes are underway to make full use of solar energy," said Khushaim. The kingdom operates some of the world's largest solar generators under the "Solers" programme with the United States.

The first Solers project, using a 350 kw photovoltaic system and costing nearly US\$20 million, is supplying electricity to more than 3,000 villages, said the director.



Solar One: a glistering field of mirrors catching the desert sunshine



Flattery won't get you every where you want

By Rlad H Dabbas
Special to the Star

"EVERY WOMAN is infallibly to be gained by every sort of flattery and every man by one sort or another." Lord Chesterfield expressed this opinion in a letter to his son in 1752, and his sentiments have been shared by numerous writers.

In "How to win friends and influence people," Dale Carnegie recommended the unstinting use of flattery as part of his formula for how to make people like you instantly. He believed this policy would invariably yield positive results.

Recent experiments have been done by Andrew Colman and his colleagues at the University of Leicester in England, have revealed that things are not so simple, and that there are circumstances in which flattery is likely to cause a decrease in liking for the flatterer.

These early experiments investigated the active features of ingratiation. Andrew Colman and his colleagues, on the other hand, have been investigating the responsive aspects of ingratiation — that is, the way in which a particular kind of ingratiation, namely flattery influences the recipient's liking for the flatterer.

There are two main theories about the effect of flattery: the "self-enhancement" theory and the "Cognitive-consistency" theory.

The self-enhancement theory is based on elements of Carl Rogers's theory of personality and on the concept of "need satisfaction". The fundamental assumption is that people have powerful need to evaluate themselves favourably. Flattery helps to satisfy this need, it is always reassuring, according to this theory, to tell that one is likable, it satisfies a basic human need and evokes reciprocal liking for the flatterer.

The cognitive-consistency theory is based on a different kind of human need — the need to organize one's thoughts, feelings, and behaviour in a meaningful and harmonious way. People therefore usually like those who share their attitudes and opinions on matters of importance to them.

Cognitive-consistency theory predicts that flattery will cause the flatterer to be liked only when the flattery supports the recipient's self-image. One of R.D. Laing's poetic "Knots" makes this point.

I am good
You love me
Therefore you are good
I am bad
You love me
Therefore you are bad

It is interesting to see what happens when a person who has low self-esteem is flattered, or when a compliment is delivered on some personal quality that the recipient believes he or she is

lacking. According to cognitive consistency theory, this type of flattery is liable to backfire. Self-enhancement theory, on the other hand, predicts this kind of flattery will be most effective in eliciting liking for the flatterer, because the recipient's need for reassurance is strongest where he or she lacks self-esteem.

To test these two theories against each other, Andrew Colman and his colleagues recently carried out an experiment on 30 subjects who had been specially selected by means of standard questionnaire for their very high or very low self-esteem.

Self-esteem

Each subject was separately for 10 to 15 minutes in a laboratory fitted with a one-way screen. The interview covered biographical details, relations with other people, problems with work, incidents the subject was proud or embarrassed to recall, and so on. Subjects were told they were being observed through the one way screen by a psychologist who would later provide an expert character analysis.

Each subject, in fact, received one of two standard evaluations, one was very flattering. "He creates a very favourable impression. He is the kind of person enjoy talking....He shows healthy psychological adjustment." The other standard of evaluation was neutral: "He creates a fair impression....there's nothing really outstanding to say." After receiving the flattering or the neutral evaluation, each subject was asked to give impressions of the evaluator.

Cognitive-consistency

The results provided clear support for the cognitive-consistency theory. The high self-esteem subjects generally ended up with a much more favourable impression of the evaluator when he flattered them than when he offered them neutral comments.

Subjects who had a low opinion of themselves preferred the neutral evaluator to the flatterer — that is, the flattery backfired when it was used on these subjects.

The results suggest that flattery succeeds in eliciting liking from the recipient only when it confirms the latter's selfimage. People who have low opinions of themselves are not merely impervious to flattery they react against it by disapproving of the flatterer.

Americans show volunteer spirit

MORE THAN 55 million Americans volunteered to provide social benefits for those in the community in need of the services in 1981, according to Independent Sector, a private US philanthropic coalition. And half of those citizens devote at least five hours a week to community volunteer programme.

The coalition estimates that if all the American volunteers received pay for their services, they would earn something like \$64,000 million a year.

In addition to volunteer time, Americans (both individuals and corporations) give approximately \$128,000 million to charitable causes each year. (USIS)

A swing towards the left

Text and Illustrations by Najwa Kafay
Special to the Star

TIMES ARE changing for one group of society's 'odd-men' out, the left-handed.

In earlier days they were actually considered to be dangerous, if we look for the word "Sinister" in Webster's Dictionary we will find these meanings:

- 1) Originally it meant on or towards the left hand side. But then it developed the following meanings:
- 2) Misfortune and the approach of disaster.
- 3) Threatening.
- 4) Wicked, evil or dishonest, especially in a mysterious way.
- 5) Disastrous.
- 6) Unfortunate.

This feeling of suspicion towards left-handed people prevailed until quite recent times now a days, left handed people who are approximately five per cent of the population are beginning to feel superior to the other 9.5 per cent. The reason is simple and that is because they have to learn to use their right hand for many jobs and are thus able to use both hands with efficiency. Being ambidextrous gives them an advantage over simple right-handers.

'Other-sided' tools

One problem left-handers do have to deal with through is using tools and implements designed for right-handed people.

The need for "other sided" tools has been neglected for a long time, but thanks to modern science and its new inventions there is a growing range of left handed versions of every day things such as scissors, potato peelers, knives, spoons, jugs, mugs, gravy boats, ladles and surgical instruments and drafts boards.

Usually a draftsman controls the T Square with his left hand so as to be able to draw with his right. If he is left handed he is able to have a special board where he can move the T Square with his right hand and draw with his left.

Left handed Mrs. Susan Downes of Amman has led a very normal life in the right handed world but she has a small problem handling a new cheque book which she has to hold open with her right hand and try write with her left. It doesn't sound too awkward until you try to do it!

Also when Mrs. Downes who is a Secretary, started learning short hand, she wrote down the figures from bottom upwards instead of up downwards, because she found it easier and more practical.

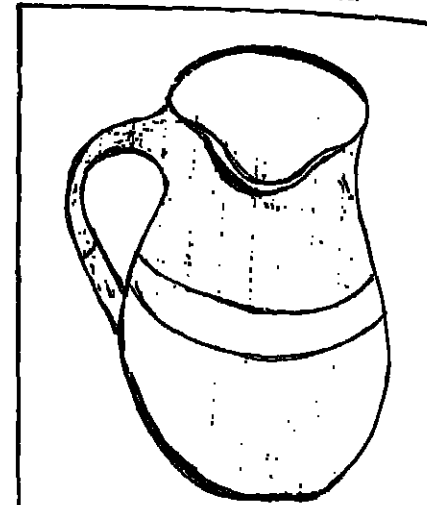
Mrs. Downes Daughter, Belinda, is also left handed. She is 20 years old and works in the Computer field. So far she has not had any problems in her everyday tasks. She has neat handwriting. She can eat normally with fork and knife but has to use her left hand when she eats with a spoon. She also has to reach across her plate for her glass, which is considered 'bad manners' as she put it.

Natural

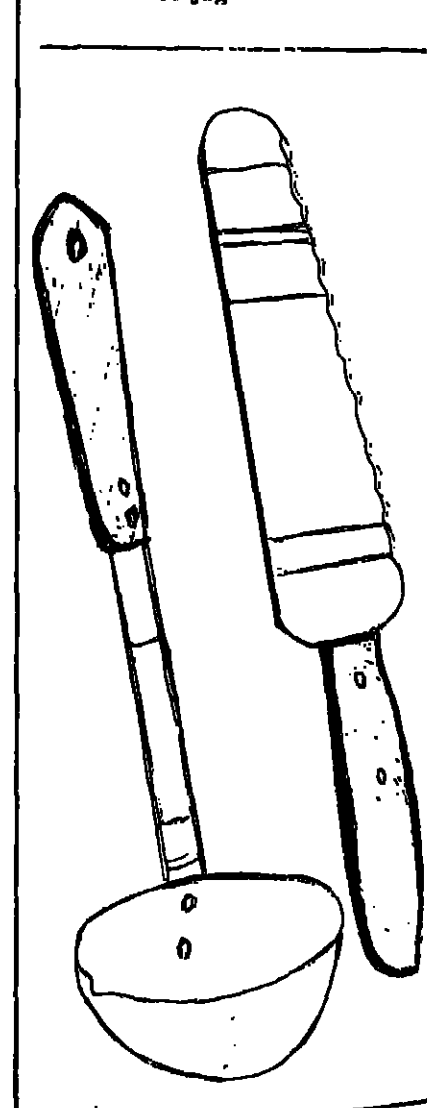
According to Psychiatrist Dr. Awani Saad, being left handed indicates that the right hemisphere of the brain is more developed than the left where as for right handed people the left hemisphere more developed.

Because this is a natural phenomenon to try to prevent the left handed child from using his left

hand and force him to use his right, is not only useless, according to Dr. Saad, but also damaging because you are forcing him to do something which is against his physical nature.

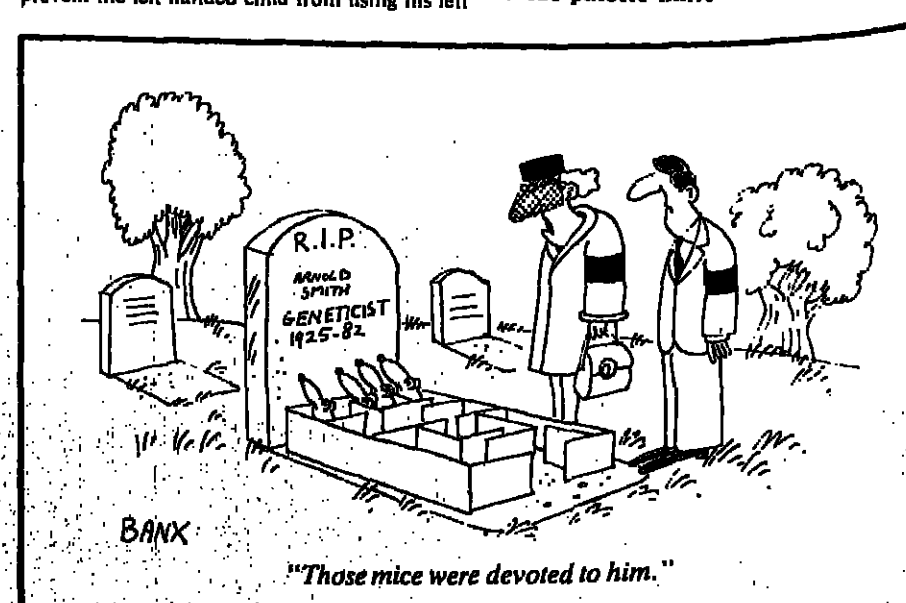


Left-handed jug



Serving spoon with lip to the right

Wide palette knife



The perils of a boys only boom ...

By Jeremy Campbell

A SIMPLE procedure giving women a better chance than men in four of conceiving a male rather than a female child is so close to general acceptance in America that fertility specialists are beginning to seriously the long-term consequences of a sexual imbalance in the population.

This week Amitai Etzioni, a distinguished social scientist at George Washington University, argued in an interview that if men outnumber women by a significant margin, America will become a more violent, dangerous and unstable place in which to live.

A means of markedly increasing the ratio of boys to girls has been developed in the US by Ronald Erickson, a researcher specialising in fertility problems. Liquid albumin, a common protein found in the blood, is used to separate swimming sperm in a test tube. It is thick enough to slow the swimmers but not the strong.

Fast swimmers, which contain X chromosomes bearing the male gene, tend to migrate to the bottom of the test tube in greater numbers than those with X chromosomes, bearing the female gene.

It is then a simple task to remove the Y in a syringe and insert them, using a small plastic tube, into the cervix of a woman who wishes to have a male child. Xs cannot be used, because at this stage many die, and are mixed with the cells.

Erickson's colleague, Dr. Robert Glass, a professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the University of California, told me that by processing sperm through

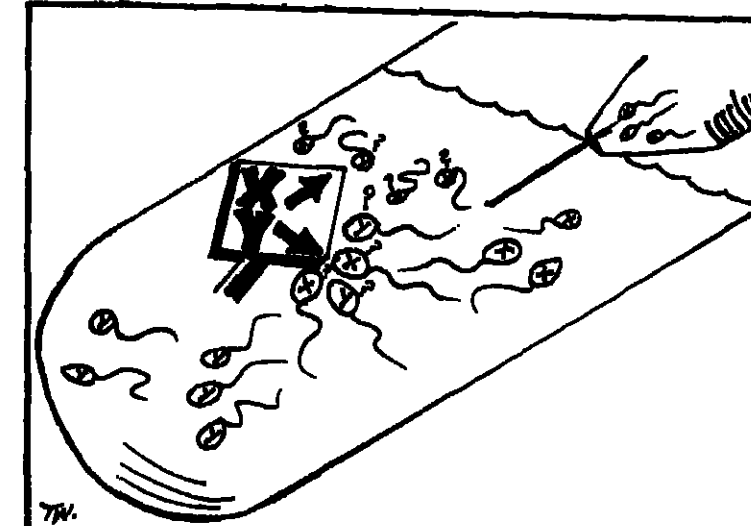


Illustration by Tricia Weir

three different concentrations of albumin, the procedure offers women a 76 per cent probability of conceiving a male child.

"Until recently that figure was not statistically significant, because not enough women had been impregnated," Dr Glass said. "But now 200 women have given birth in this way, which means that we can depend on the likelihood of a male child being better than three out of four."

Some geneticists believe pre-selected male births may soon become widely popular, since new attitudes toward motherhood and family structure favour them.

"We are going through a revolution in birthing," said Robert Baumiller, head of the genetics department at Georgetown University.

"A family today is planned well in advance. If a couple decides to have only two children, they need to be two of the proper sex. Many career women who say 'I'd better have a child, it's now or never', opt for a boy."

"And we are noticing that women who wait to have a child until they are in their 30s are more likely to conceive a female. This is a definite shift, though nobody quite knows why. I suspect that as this becomes popularly known, many of these older mothers will choose to preselect a boy."

At present, nature preserves a delicate balance of the sexes. There are slightly more females than males in the population. If pre-selection is easy and available, Professor Etzioni warns that nature's balance will be thrown seriously out of kilter.

"America will become more like a frontier society, as it was in the early 19th century," he said. "We'll have more crime. Fewer people will read books, go to the theatre, listen to music."

Life will be more macho and rough, because no matter what liberals may say, men commit most of the crime and more women than men read books. This is not in our genes, but it is a deep-seated cultural trait.

(London Express Service)

Fever and chills

I have been suffering from fever and chills since I came back from a tour of tropical countries. While travelling I was taking anti-malarial medicine as a precaution.

MALARIAL prophylaxis, or preventive treatment, with the several combinations of drugs available is dependent on factors of place and degree of exposure and the compliance of the drug user.

The malaria organism has many different "strains" that vary with geographical locations and how they react to drugs but by using preventative drugs the traveller, if exposed to the disease, in most cases will avoid any severe infection.

If the countries that you travelled through are known to have the anopheles mosquito vector and a malaria

problem then the wisest thing for you to do is to go to a health centre for a blood test.

Even if you may have contracted the disease in spite of the protective regimen you took, prompt and adequate treatment of an acute malaria infection with use of alternate medications will effect a rapid recovery.

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Health by Joyce Niles

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Kidney kebabs

Ingredients

- 12 lamb's kidneys
- 12 rashers streaky bacon, derinded
- 3 small tomatoes, halved
- 4 small onions, halved
- 1/2 cup butter, melted

Cheese pudding

Ingredients

- 100 grammes fresh breadcrumbs
- 100 grammes cheese grated
- 4 eggs
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 cup melted butter
- 1/2 cup salt and pepper

Method

- Skin, core and halve the kidneys. Cut the bacon rashers in half and roll up.
- Thread the ingredients alternately onto 8 skewers: kidney, tomato, bacon, onion, then repeat, finishing with bacon.
- Brush with melted butter and cook under a moderately hot grill for 8 to 10 minutes, turning frequently and brushing with more butter as necessary. Serve on a bed of rice.

Series 4

Method

- Mix the breadcrumbs and cheese
- Grease a casserole and put in cheese mixture
- Beat the eggs, mustard, salt and pepper together and then beat in the milk
- Pour the egg mixture over the cheese and bake at 350 F. for 20-30 minutes or until set and pulled up and brown on top

All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar



Playing in the pen

I USED to like playpens.

When I came to Jordan with my small children I brought one along. The playpen is a very useful item of children's furniture.

After Mum has bathed baby and dressed her in clean clothes, baby will stay that way longer if placed in the playpen to amuse herself.

With a pad on the floor of it, it serves as a convenient spot for baby's nap. And for little ones that are able to crawl, it is a safe repository where they can't get at the electric outlets that are located at floor-level in our western homes—a very dangerous situation with children about.

It also keeps them away from the sewing basket and the button box, preventing the swallowing of half the contents and the subsequent frantic trip to the hospital to have all that removed.

And if baby is in the playpen she can't eat the potted plants either... not even try out some of the cat's food. Ah, the playpen—what a wonderful invention!

One day I had just wiped down my precious aid to motherhood with antiseptic and water, rendering it entirely germ-free, folded it carefully and stored it in a corner of the veranda when I had a Jordanian visitor. We sat in the pleasantly sunny veranda to drink our tea and have a chat. My guest noticed the strange piece of furniture.

"What is that," she asked.

"A playpen," I replied proudly.

"What is it for?"

Eagerly I got up to unfold it so she could see how it worked and understand its purpose. She pondered for a moment on the information I had given her.

"Yes," she nodded knowingly. "A prison for babies."

"Not exactly," I protested. I extolled the playpen's many virtues of keeping baby safe, clean, easy to locate and out of the many dangers that lurked about the house, thus relieving the mother of countless worries.

"Aha," she said. "A cage."

I could see that I wasn't getting through to her. I was wracking my brain for other defenses for my beloved playpen when I noticed my guest had more to say...

"Once I saw a lady who had put a harness and lead on her small son to walk downtown. I saw others doing the same to their dogs. Why do you foreigners treat your children like animals?" she asked.

(Gosh! Is that what it looks like.) I thought. "They can't run out into the street and get hit by a car that way," I said, defending my position. She couldn't deny the verity of that statement.

We concluded that visit with chatter about feminine wearing apparel, the weather and what to cook. But after she departed I realised that our conversation had given me much food for thought. First a question popped into my mind...

How did Jordanian mothers look after their children and still do all the household chores and cooking?

Answer: They handed baby over to another person to have them carry her about. In Jordanian households there are always plenty of others to do this task.

In our western households the mother is on her own so she must rely on pieces of equipment like the playpen to assist her to complete her duties. And often baby is content to sit in this confined space if she is given a few toys and perhaps a biscuit to keep her busy.

Then I wondered if these early experiences accounted for the different attitudes in adulthood. Here it is thought that one of the worst things that can happen to a person is to be left alone, while we feel a need for peace and quiet, seek out our valued bit of solitude.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

ENQUIRIES
about
EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

The British Council announces that from Saturday 19th February MISS AFIFEH AMIREH, Education Assistant, will be available to answer enquiries about education in Britain between the hours of 8.30 am — 1.30 pm Saturdays — Tuesdays inclusive, and not on Wednesdays or Thursdays.

Just Between Us

Ye'qoub Salim



Election Nightmare

MY NIGHTMARE last night was a classic of the genre. It shook me awake with violent abruptness, and left me afraid to go to sleep again.

It was Election Week. Banners and bunting were up everywhere; candidates were pounding the pavement and the hustings, louting their own glories and virtues while denigrating the other party. Time was getting short, and it was beginning to look like a pretty uneven contest. One of the major parties' candidates — who for some reason in this dream of mine was a woman — was given very strong odds on retaining the leadership of her country.

I was a newspaperman. It was my job to follow the mounting election fever, report on candidates' speeches, quarels, opinion polls, registration and all: generally to do my best to whip up the hysteria. In the woozy sort of way that everything happens in dreams, this wasn't too hard. My subconscious had cast me as one of the country's most experienced newsmen, and I had done it all before. Elections were always a snap. And the fact that my dream-office was inside the large marshmallow made no difference.

But part of my job was also to make predictions, forecasts and analyses; to collect all the indicators and assess the probable winner. This wouldn't have been too difficult either — but this year, it was crazy. Everyone, without exception, was saying that blasted woman would win. Even her rivals were having to cheer themselves with assurances that camels really can get through the eyes of needles. So what was there for me to do? Run around and pick up the latest percentages, search for ever stronger superlatives to express the likelihood of the lady's victory. Dig harder every day for any evidence that the polls might be wrong — and come up empty-handed each time.

It got worse as the last week proceeded with a trembling build-up to Election Day. Crowds cheered, bands played, pollsters polled, speechwriters wrote speeches, candidates campaigned. I tossed and turned in my sleep as the excitement of the dream mounted. My newspaper bore the same headline every day: "Victory predicted for Mrs. So-and-So" (her name was Mrs. So-and-So).

Then the nightmare came, with a cruel, cold clarity such as is seldom found in dreams. It was Election Night, and we were all ready. Confident in the Aluminium Lady's victory (that was another name used for the female candidate), we had our stories all ready, just waiting for a few last-minute vote counts. Various alternative headlines were drawn up, for varying degrees of victory. "Mrs. So-and-So wins" was the simple standby. "So-and-So landslide buries rivals" was another. "Go go, Mrs. So-and-So", proposed by a junior editor, was rejected.

Such advance moves, we knew, were risky. But we knew the lady would win, and this was the best way to approach it. Editors and copywriters, the major part of their night's work completed, lounged around the newsroom and watched the voting on television.

Then the results started coming in. We all sat up slightly, expecting to hear confirmation of everyone's confident predictions. Make-up artists turned to their drafting tables, ready to paste in our final stories of Mrs. So-and-So's victory. But then... then we heard it. The reporters phoned in from the voting stations; computer projections were tallied; and we gasped to receive the news:

She won, just like everyone said. I awoke from the nightmare screaming. Real life is so much more interesting, I decided.

CALENDAR

Films

The Goethe Institute presents "Frauensiedlung" a 1976 film by Wolfgang Storch. In German with English sub-titles
Tuesday 14 June at 8.00 p.m.

The American Centre presents "M.A.S.H." starring Elliot Gould, Donald Sutherland and Sally Kellerman.
Wednesday 15 June at 8.00 p.m.
Thursday 16 June at 8.00 p.m.
Sunday 19 June at 8.30 p.m.

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents "The New Spaniards"
Thursday 9 June at 4.30 p.m.

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photographs on "Petra" by Roger Clotier.
Continues until 30 June.

The Alta Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by Munther Keilani.
Ends Thursday 9 June.

The Royal Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of paintings by 60 Jordanian artists.
Ends Thursday 9 June.

Munther Keilani, artist in orbit

By Leila G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

Away the lovely bird flies,
Away to more beautiful lands,
Fly me with you, oh lovely bird,
To see and feel the great big world,
That world full of joy and pleasure,
Where sadness has but a small measure.

THESE WORDS express the philosophy of Munther Keilani, poet, painter, architect and interior designer, who claims he originated in outer space.

When his painting fails him, Munther resorts to words and writes poetry in English, "about infinity, like my painting," he says.

It seems to him that he has come from a world that has no sadness, which has a valve "that keeps sadness inside a person, so everything should be nice around him."

This expression is manifested clearly in Munther's paintings, which have been on exhibition at the Alta Gallery this week. His particular use of primary colours, sometimes blending to form secondary colours, is as unusual as his "sand technique", which he



Munther Keilani

refuses to divulge. Whatever it is, this technique together with his painting in which he uses synthetic paint spray, deals with subjects of outer space, where he claims he originated. "I try to paint things that are so far — old memories. It comes from my belief in infinity, that we always exist."

These memories are derived from his space orbits around the planets, in a life that has continued for probably a couple of million years and will continue infinitely.



A student from the Ahliya school for girls receives her graduation certificate

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma attended the graduation of students from the Ahliya school for girls and the Bishop's school for boys this week.

BRITISH Ambassador Mr. Alan Urwick and Mrs. Urwick opened their magnificent residential garden last Thursday to over two hundred dinner guests who indulged in a bountiful buffet supper and non-stop music in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

On 2 June, 1953 Queen Elizabeth was crowned in Westminster Abbey, London. This is a well known fact, but many of the British subjects attending were ever so slightly embarrassed when they were presented with a historical quiz, whose answers were very often provided by their foreign friends!

The intrepid Anne McElhenny, President of the British Ladies of Amman and her husband Ron, were in fine form as they proclaimed some of the dubious answers before the announcement of the raffle prizewinners.

Among the American guests were Jack and Donny Thomas and Paul and Nancy Haverstick. This evening of celebration was among their last major social events in Amman because Jack and Donny will be leaving for Dacca later this month and Paul's next assignment is soon to be in Saudi Arabia. They will be missed by all the Jordanians and expatriates who were lucky enough to know them.

The Princess distributed certificates to the students who were the 44th group to graduate from the two schools.

Turkish Ambassador Mr. Resat Arin held a reception this week to welcome a three-man Turkish Cypriot trade delegation to Jordan.

The delegation was headed by Mr. Vedat Celik. He was accompanied by Mr. Ayzer Akerman who is a member of the board of directors of the Cyprus Turkey Co-operative Central Bank. The third member of the group was journalist-businessman Mr. Ahmet Gaziloglu.

Mr. Gaziloglu who writes for the Cypriot paper "Kibris Postasi" is about to publish a new book entitled "Documentary Background to the Cyprus Political Situation."

The delegation said they came to Jordan to build up contacts with Jordanian businessmen and to make them aware of the available range of Turkish Cypriot products.

Wednesday's reception was attended by several notable Jordanian business figures including the Director of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Rajeh Al-Amin, Chamber of Commerce member Mr. Muhammad Haj Deeb and Fouad and George Tannous, Said Matou and Issam Bdeir.

"Apart from that," he continues, "painting outer space is part of life these days, like painting children and flowers." He believes that a modern painter, instead of imitating Renoir, for example, should paint the things the space pioneers see on their orbits. Also, "why not paint the inside of a computer" since it is part of what we see, he insists.

His favourite colour is yellow, particularly in sunsets, and yellow gives light as well as creates depth, the architect in him says. But he is very proud of his "Midnight Mystery", which proved successfully that he could paint the night with black.

Practicing architect, designer, husband, and father to a boy of 16 and a girl of 11, Munther has still found time this year to design and himself build a rustic house near Sweileh.

He has been painting since the age of nine, and plans to continue. "People liked what they saw at the exhibition, and this makes it easy to continue." Asked what his future plans were, he replied:

"I believe I have never stopped evolving and searching, in my art as well as in my profession. I want to know more about life, infinite things. I see myself as something that always moves."

To better and higher things, whether on earth or in outer space, fly on, Munther.

American visitors Mark O'Connor, Terry and Bill Miller, Aris Johnson and Robert Griffin showed Amman just how good modern American musicians can be when they gave two concerts at the Royal Cultural Centre this week.

The musicians were in a Jordan on a tour organized by the Jordan Society in co-operation with Alta and USA.

At the concerts it was easy to understand how fiddle player Mark O'Connor at the tender age of twenty-one has already clocked up 15 prizes in US music competitions. He then went to show the same skill on the guitar and mandolin and left the audiences gasping.

On their visit to Yarmouk they were very happy to meet some local musicians and to hear them play.

When the group were not giving concerts they took time to explore downtown Amman, had a look at Petra which they found "just stunning" and tried their hand at scuba diving in Aqaba.

The general consensus is that their visit to Jordan was a great success and they are definitely hoping for a return visit.

Tiny tots celebrate

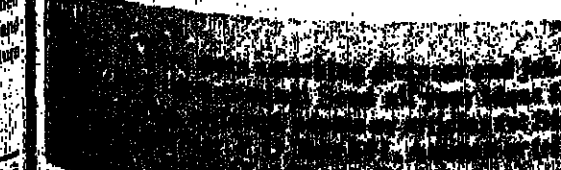


AMMAN — These pretty young ladies represent Al-Nahda and Ashrafiah nursery schools who celebrated Army/Independence Day recently. The children presented a special joint show in which they performed dances, dabke, songs and instrumental music, after which they were all awarded prizes.

HOW MANY BIRDS?	
HOW MANY TAILS?	
HOW MANY RODENTS?	
HOW MANY EYES?	
HOW MANY LEGS?	

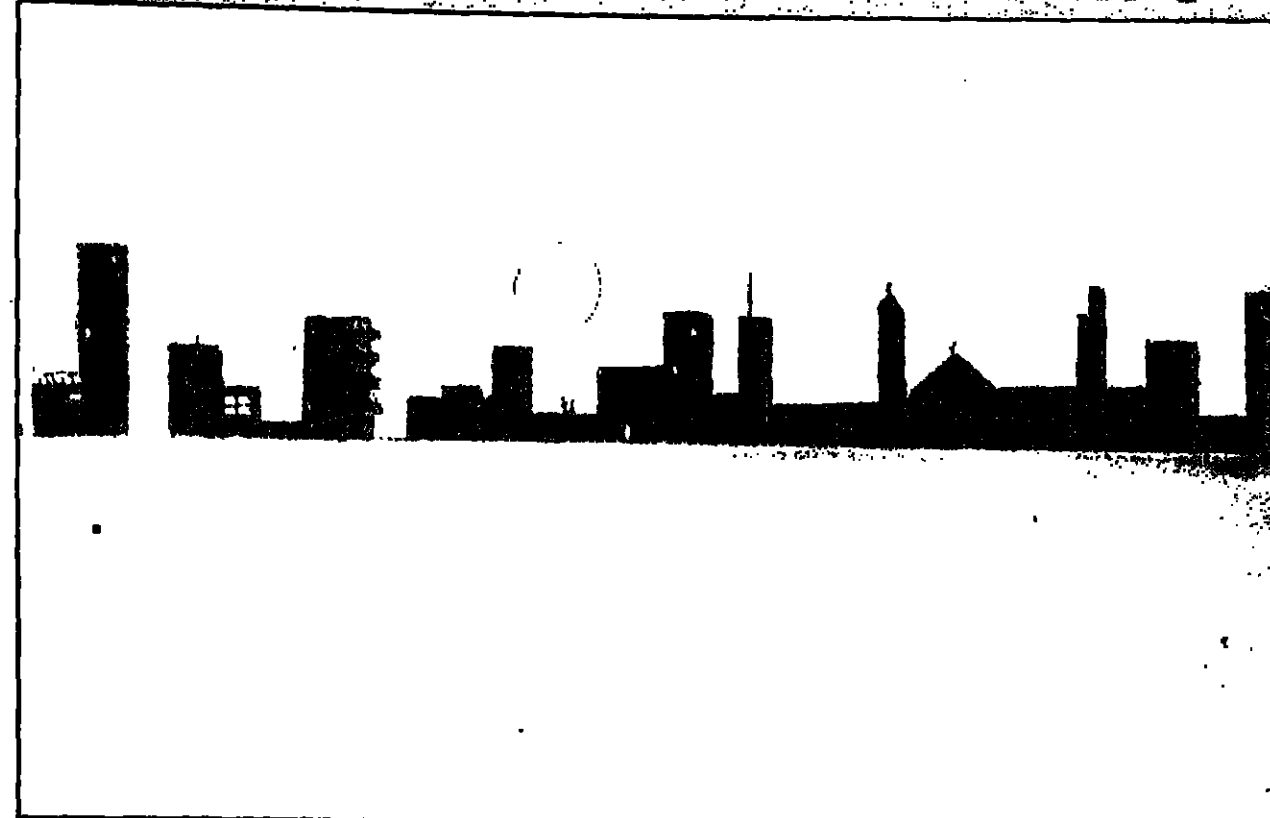


Birds — 3	Tails — 5	Rodents — 1	Eyes — 10
Legs — 14			



Star kids

PICTURE CORNER



This urban sunset was sent in by Mariamne Fouad (14) of Amman. Mariamne attends the Islamic College. It is an interesting drawing using charcoal which gives a clear and dramatic effect. Thank you, Mariamne — TW.

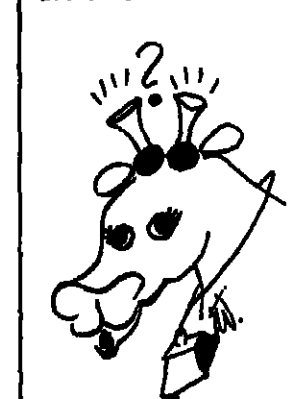
Swap

a-Joke

This week's Star Joke is Nael Sabha, aged 15 from the American Community School, Amman. He sent us this one.

Why do cows have bells?

Because their horns don't work!

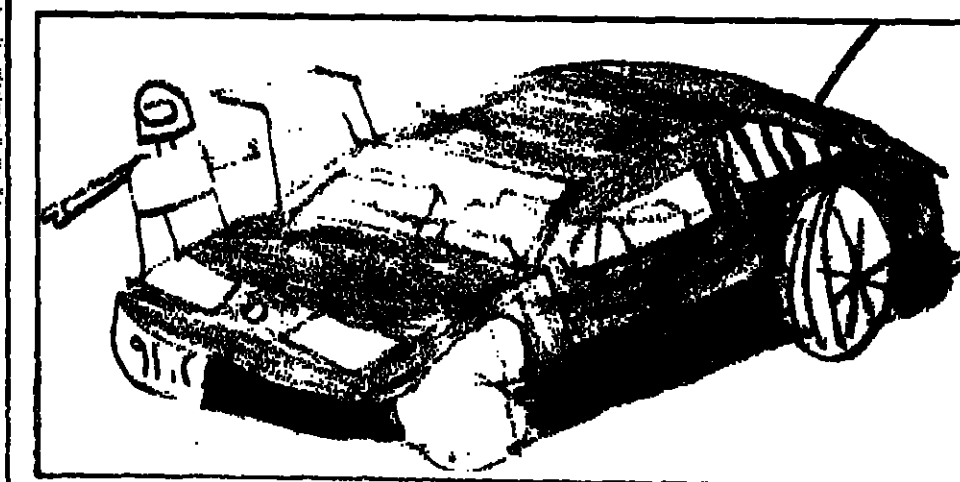


More about bells...

Knock, knock.
Who's there?
Nobel.
Nobel who?
Nobel, so I knock, knock!

Q. What do gorillas sing at Christmas?
A. Jungle bells, jungle bells...

Why do bees have sticky hair?
Because they use honey combs!
Which musical instrument could be used for fishing?
A cast-a-net!



Yohannad Ziad Ahran (10) also attends the Islamic College in Amman. His interest is in cars. Thanks for this pencil sketch of a BMW.

TUMBLEWEEDS

by TOM K. RYAN



sport

Independence football tournament

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will patronise the Independence football tournament being organised by Al Wehdat Club. The tournament which starts

on 15 June involves Al-Wehdat and four other first division teams from Lebanon, Iraq, Tunisia and Qatar.

The teams are expected to arrive in Amman on Sunday. All matches of the tournament will take place at the Amman Sports Stadium.

Golf, how it is played

By Isam Arida

Golf is a cross-country game played by striking a small ball with various clubs from a series of teeing grounds into a like series of holes on a course.

It is a game of great antiquity, and of Scottish or Dutch origin. It is widely popular in many countries particularly in Britain and the United States.

The course which usually contains 18 holes or greens is several kilometres long and distance between holes is several hundred metres. The object of the game is to play each hole and eventually the entire course in a few strokes of the ball as possible. The starting point is a flat piece of ground. The player will 'tee up' the ball on a small rubber 'tee' which he carries round with him. He will then hit the ball as far as he can towards the 'hole'.

The stretch from the tee to the hole consists of a fairly smooth ground—the

fairway—not necessarily devoid of hills and rises and containing perhaps a few bunkers or sand traps. The fairway is not usually wide, say 50 metres, and the ground on each side called the 'rough' consists of long grass or shrubs or even a wood. After the initial drive from the tee-up, the player will find his ball and play one or more additional shots towards the hole which is set on the 'green' and marked by a flag. Once on the 'green' putting for, the hole is played.

There are many different kinds of Golf clubs; players being limited to 14, play club for driving—long spoon—for a hanging or rough lie—short spoon—for the vital shot within about a 100 metres of the green. Nowadays they are simply called No. 1 Iron, No. 2 Iron etc.

Lufthansa tennis

The semi-finals of the Lufthansa open tennis took place at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Ra'ad. Abdallah Khalil and Peter Abramovski qualified for the men's final, while Ivan Abramovski and Koltis also qualified to play in the women's finals. In the mixed doubles, Abdallah Khalil and Susan Tutcheik played Stan Stella and Ivan Abramovski.



The Brazilian national football team (above) under coach Carlos Alberto is in Europe on a four-match tour. The team was expected to meet Portugal, Wednesday. The Brazilians will also play the national teams of Wales, Switzerland and Sweden before returning home.



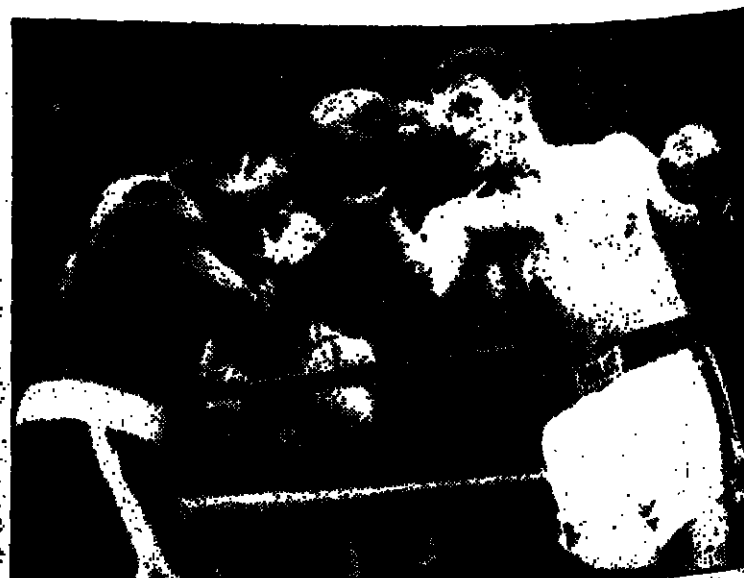
Noah bursts into tears while holding his trophy at Paris' Roland Garros stadium.

Noah wins trophy

France's Yannick Noah won the French open tennis tournament in Paris on Sunday. He defeated fifth seeded defending champion Mats Wilander, 6-2, 7-5, 7-6, and 7-3. Noah's victory is the first in 37 years by a French. Among Noah's victims in the preliminary games was veteran Jim Connors.

Boxing

Marvis Frazier (left) of Pennsylvania and Joe Bugner (right) of England in a 10 round non-title heavyweight contest. Marvis, the son of former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier won on points. The fight took place in Atlantic City, New Jersey last Saturday. Bugner fought Joe Frazier a few years ago. Meanwhile, Bugner's manager Frank Warren has said he doesn't need Bugner anymore. He accused Bugner of going to fight without his permission. "If I had to rely only on Bugner, my career would be in a sorry state," he said.



Fun And Fitness

by Dave Terrell, Ed. S. United States Sports Academy

Principles of Exercise III

In an adult exercise programme the emphasis needs to be placed on cardiovascular fitness or aerobic exercises, some examples of which cardiovascular include brisk walking, jogging, running, swimming, biking, aerobic dance and circuit weight training.

When we consider exercise prescriptions, we must think of the frequency and intensity of the exercise as well as the duration of the work-out. For most people, the frequency should be no less than three days per week up to seven days per week. The duration of each exercise session is recommended to be a 20-30 minute minimum with a maximum duration of one hour.

However, you should gradually progress to the point that you can sustain an activity for 20 minutes at a time. Anything under 20-30 minutes does not provide ideal training time and anything beyond 60 minutes probably stresses the body system so that the chance of injury increases or complete recovery before the next exercise session does not occur. The third factor of intensity is one of the keys to achieving benefits from aerobic exercise.

The intensity is determined by counting the heart rate or pulse rate and can be done at any of the pulse pressure points on the body. The wrist, at the base of the thumb, or neck, one of the carotid arteries, are usually the sites that are used.

As a person begins to exercise, the heart rate begins to increase. As a person grows older, the maximum heart rate decreases. As a result, the older the person is, the less work is needed to reach the maximum heart rate. This is particularly true of the untrained individual.

In an exercise programme, it is desirable to raise the heart rate to approximately 70 per cent of the maximum rate for the beginning exercise and up to not more than 85 per cent of the maximum heart rate for the more advanced exercise. The most beneficial training or target heart rate zone for the heart is between 70 and 85 per cent of the age-adjusted maximum heart rate. An easy way to determine the maximal heart rate is to merely subtract your age from the figure 220. To figure the target heart rate training zone, use the following equation: (220-age) x 70 per cent = lower limit for conditioning; (220-age) x 85 per cent = upper limit for conditioning.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 9th June, 1983

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

During this coming week, the indications are that your opposite number could ask your advice in connection with a decision connected with their work. Put their advantage before your own. A family event could be the topic of conversation during this week, and although this may cause quite an upheaval, it should be most enjoyable. Your relationship with a near one may have been rather strained recently, but their actions should be made clear.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

You may feel just a little bit hesitant about asking a member of the opposite sex to join you on an outing. Go ahead, for they should be delighted. You could receive a letter which you may have been waiting for, during this coming week, and this should clear up a recent misunderstanding. A friend could give an unusual kind of entertainment at the weekend, and this could be the start of more activity for you.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

You may recently have introduced yourself to a new set of friends, and this week could be the beginning of a gay social whirl with these people. You should guard against making your opposite number jealous, however much you may be tempted to do so, or they could in turn do the same thing to you. A person who is close to you could have a surprising stroke of luck this week, and it should call for a happy celebration.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

Through the help of an older person around you, you should be able to overcome a minor problem, and this will cement a deep friendship between the two of you. Your opposite number may be expected to put in some extra work this coming week, so don't worry or grumble if they appear to neglect you more than usual. A new venture could bring you some unexpected prosperity, but do guard against unwise spending.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You could receive a surprise present from somebody you care about, and this should allay any recent doubts you may have had about their affections. Try to show more patience with a member of your family, for they may need your encouragement and advice regarding a decision which they may have to make. An argument may arise with a younger person, but if you are firm, they will realise that you are right.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

During this coming week, somebody who is very near and dear to you should let you know just what their feelings are for you, and this should delight you. You may suddenly develop a keen interest in a new hobby, and this could be brought about by watching a friend doing this. There could be much discussion during this week, and you should feel quite excited, about the visit of someone who means a great deal to you.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

You may feel strongly that an explanation is due to you regarding the action of an associate. Just wait for it. A partner could have an excellent suggestion regarding a future entertainment and you may spend much of the coming week making plans for this. An exceptionally active week is ahead of you, both at work and socially, so you would be well advised to relax whenever possible.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Some unexpected and very pleasing news regarding a financial gain should put you in the best humour you have been in for quite a long time. You would do well to discuss a little worry which you may have with a partner, for they should be able to put your mind at rest regarding this. There should be quite a lot of social activity for you during this week, and a chance to meet some very interesting people.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You may make a definite decision regarding a recently formed tie, and afterwards, you should feel much more settled. Your opposite number may have some good news which should put your mind at rest, regarding a small problem which you may have been nursing. A close friend could be in a rather grouching mood this week, but by being as tactful and diplomatic as possible, you should find that things run quite smoothly.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

A social event which you may attend some time during this week, could mean much more activity for you in the future, owing to a very charming person you meet. A hobby or leisure time task which you are introduced to could take up much of your spare time, but don't forget your friends. The actions of a close person may seem somewhat odd, but they could be doing this for your benefit, so don't criticise too readily.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

Expect news of some future travel for you which could mean combining business with pleasure. This should be extremely beneficial in the long run. A colleague could suggest an idea with which you are not fully in agreement. Point out to them how you feel about this. You could have an invitation from a friend to join them on an outing, and this should prove to be a very advantageous event for you.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

A close friend may let you into rather an exciting secret, but do be sure not to repeat this, or your friend will lose confidence in you. Somebody you have met only once or twice before could delight you by a rather exciting and generous invitation this week. Around mid-week, an arrangement made by somebody else which you had not been looking forward to, should turn out to be very enjoyable.

Thursday 9 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your career is concerned, you should find that you are able to realise one of your greatest ambitions. During the next few months, several long awaited changes should come your way, but try to remember not to hurry them along. Far better for you to let them take their time, and this way, you should find that you have no regrets afterwards. An offer to travel some time in September or October, even though it may mean that you have to alter your plans, could be very well worth your while, and you should make a new circle of friends as well as coming up with a very influential person.

One of the highlights of your coming year appears to be a small windfall which could come your way with the help of a close friend, plus the fact that financially, you seem to be having a very satisfactory time.

Friday 10 June

Birthday Greetings to You. One of the most pleasant aspects of the coming twelve months is that you should find nothing to complain of where your health is concerned, and by the time you reach the end of the coming year, you should be feeling extremely well and very fit.

Romance is very strongly indicated, very especially around September period, and you should find that this coming year does hold some very enjoyable social activities for you. Also there are strong indications that you should find happiness from a new introduction which you meet.

It will be just as well for you to remember that up until late October, you are not to be drawn into family arguments which eventually would stir tempers out, for you would receive no thanks for your efforts and could give yourself a lot of unnecessary worry.

Saturday 11 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Emotionally, you may find that you get a slight unsettled feeling during the next two months, owing to your being a little bit perturbed, which in truth, only amounts to your being slightly nervous. There are, however, very lucky indications that things should soon come to a head, after which, you will feel more settled and much happier, and you will realise that you were just a little bit over-lyrical thing.

Where your family is concerned, you may find that you have a pressing problem towards September period. Here, you would do well to seek the advice of a trusted friend who has helped you before, rather than your own. All the indications are that this matter should soon blow over.

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 13 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Money matters may be a little choppy for the next two or three months, so you will have to plan very carefully and not spend rashly at all. However, around the middle of August, finances could increase quite considerably.

Social activities will be very much to the fore, particularly during the winter months, and you may find yourself doing quite an amount of organising. Also, entertaining in the home will be included in your programme more than in the last few years.

Where your job of work is concerned, travel may play a large part this year, and after only a short while, there could well be promotion for you. This will mean an increase of money for you.

For some time past, you may have been worried over a problem connected with an elderly person.

Sunday 12 June

Birthday Greetings to You. You have indeed a good year in front of you, and in nearly every direction, you should make good progress. Where work is concerned, someone you have suspected of causing trouble recently, should very soon disappear from the scene.

During the coming twelve months, you should have plenty of scope for making improvements all round, so do take advantage of opportunities when they present themselves.

For those of you who are single, you may feel rather unsettled where romance is concerned, for the next two months, however, by September period, there could be an extremely pleasing development.

Where your cash is concerned, there could be an unexpected, but very pleasing development towards the end of the autumn, and this could mean that you are a step nearer one of your greatest wishes.

Tuesday 14 June

Birthday Greetings to You. Those of you who are eligible, have an exciting year ahead of you in the romantic field, for you could find yourself very much in demand by members of the opposite sex. However, around September to November period, a very charming newcomer will make you forget all others. For both young and old, a gay social year is indicated.

Where finances are concerned, the coming year should be a successful one. A side interest which you may have, may start to bring in some extra money, and providing that you are sensible about this, you should have no worries in this direction.

Where your working life is concerned, there could be an offer of promotion for you in August or September, which you would do well to accept.

Wednesday 15 June

Birthday Greetings to You. It seems likely that you will make quite a long journey around late autumn, for the eligible ones amongst you, this could result in great happiness romantically, for you will meet up with a member of the opposite sex who will figure prominently in your life for a long while to come. However, for those who are married, this journey could well result in a very happy reunion.

Where financial matters are concerned, a small windfall could come your way around mid-winter. Some may try to persuade you to enter into a wild investment, but you should guard against this, you could find that you have set yourself back a bit.

Socially, there is much to look forward to during this coming year, including a new sporting activity, which will take up much of your spare time.

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